

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

FIVE CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1921

Fourteen
Pages

VOL. XIII, NO. 248

SINN FEIN INVITED TO A CONFERENCE ON SEPTEMBER 20

British Government Declares the
Only Condition Is That Ire-
land Must Remain an Integral
Part of the British Empire

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)

The Premier's reply to Eamon de
Valera, which was agreed upon unani-
mously by the Cabinet at Inver-
ness, recognizes that no further ad-
vance can be made along the path to
peace with Ireland by continuing the
exchange of notes. Dail Eireann is
therefore invited to send its plen-
ipotentiaries to a conference in Inver-
ness on September 20, unfeated by
any but one single condition, and that
condition is that Ireland must remain an
integral part of the British Empire.

Bernard Shaw's letter, which was
printed in The Daily News of London,
simultaneously with its appearance in
The New York American, is con-
sidered in irresponsible quarters as be-
ing wide of the mark and consisting of
mischievous nonsense. His state-
ment that Mr. Lloyd George is heading
for war with the United States and
wants to keep strategic control of
Ireland mainly for anti-American pur-
poses, it need not be said, is utterly
false and at variance with the orientation
of British policy which is directed
primarily to securing lasting friend-
ship with America.

This policy does not emanate from
Downing Street alone, but was con-
firmed in a striking way at the recent
imperial conference, when the
premiers from Canada, Australia, New
Zealand, South Africa, and the repre-
sentatives of India all endorsed it.

The text of Mr. Lloyd George's reply
to Mr. de Valera reads as follows:

"His Majesty's Government has con-
sidered your letter of August 30, and
have to make the following observa-
tions upon it. The principle of gov-
ernment by consent of the governed is
the foundation of British constitu-
tional development, but we cannot
accept, as a basis of a practical con-
ference, an interpretation of that
principle which would commit us to
any demand which you might present,
even to the extent of setting up a re-
public and repudiating the crown. You
must be aware that a conference on
such a basis is impossible. So ap-
pealing the principle of government by
consent of the governed would under-
mine the fabric of every democratic
state and drive the civilized world
back into tribalism."

"On the other hand, we have invited
you to discuss our proposals on their
merits, in order that you may have no
doubt as to the scope and sincerity of
our intentions. It would be open to
you in such a conference to raise the
subject of guarantees on any points in
which you may consider Irish freedom
prejudiced by the proposals. His
Majesty's Government are loath to
believe that you will insist upon re-
jecting their proposals without exam-
ining them in conference. To decline
to discuss a settlement which would
bestow upon the Irish people the full
freedom of national development
within the Empire, can only mean that
you repudiate all allegiance to the
crown and all membership of the British
Commonwealth. If we were to
draw that inference from your letter
then further discussion between us
could serve no useful purpose, and all
conferences would be in vain. If,
however, we are mistaken in this in-
ference, as we still hope, and if your
real objection to our proposals is that
they offer Ireland less than the liberty
which we have described, that objection
can be explored at a conference.

"You will agree that this corre-

spondence has lasted long enough.
His Majesty's Government must there-
fore ask for a definite reply as to
whether you are prepared to enter a
conference to ascertain how the asso-
ciation of Ireland with the community
of nations known as the British Em-
pire can best be reconciled with Irish
national aspirations. If, as we hope,
your answer is in the affirmative, I
suggest that the conference should
meet at Inverness on the 20th
instant."

HUNGARIANS MUST GIVE UP TERRITORY

Council of Ambassadors Sends
Note to Hungary Couched in
Strong Terms Demanding the
Surrender of Burgenland

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Thursday) — The
correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor understands that the
note of the Council of Ambassadors to
Hungary on the anti-Austrian rising
in Burgenland, while not in the
nature of an ultimatum, was never-
theless couched in strong terms. The
note presented on Tuesday demanded the
unconditional surrender of Bur-
genland. Despite the reported claims
of the Hungarian Cabinet that the
rising was spontaneous in the disputed
area, it is to be remarked that the
note holds Hungary responsible for
the rising.

It is recognized that the Allies have
a lever in the fact that territorial ad-
justments have still to be made in
connection with Hungary, and that by
insisting upon the strict observance of
the Treaty of Trianon, as a condition
to the consideration of these
adjustments, the note will have great
weight with Hungary.

Recent news from the disturbed
area, reporting no further disturbance,
also fortifies the hope that the note
may have the desired effect. Another
factor in the situation is the little
entente, which is closely watching de-
velopments. While reports of the
concentration of Tsecho-Slovakian troops
on the Hungarian frontier should be
taken with reserve, a condition of
things in which the little entente
would take active steps toward inter-
vention is not difficult to imagine.

A Vienna message reports the in-
tended resignation of Count Stephen
Bethlen, the Hungarian Premier, on
the ground that he cannot take the
responsibility of the government after
the Allies' note. This report lacks
confirmation.

NEW TREATY WITH AMERICA PROPOSED

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Thursday) — Political
circles in Paris continue to dis-
cuss the position between America
and the Allies created by the signing
of the separate treaty between the
United States and Germany. Chief
interest at present is centered in the
proposal that a third treaty be made
between the Allies and America, set-
tling straightway the various ques-
tions in international law which may
be raised by the existence of the two
separate pacts. It is generally recog-
nized, however, that a third treaty, in-
volving as it would America's recogni-
tion of the various territorial en-
tanglements in Europe of the Versailles
Treaty, together with its stipulations
affecting Germany's interests in other
parts of the world, would require pro-
tracted negotiations and might on this
account be unacceptable to America.

There is reason to believe, how-
ever, that in this case France would
favor settling, as they occur, any
issues that might arise from the
existence of the separate treaties.
"You will agree that this corre-

LIQUOR IMPORTS SENT TO STORAGE

Greatest Reserve Supply of Intoxicants Since Prohibition, Say
Dry Officials, Who Urge Need of Anti-Beer Bill at Present

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
In anticipation of congressional ac-
tions placing almost prohibitive re-
strictions on the importation of
intoxicating liquors, wholesale dealers
are storing up in bonded warehouses
in the United States the greatest re-
serve supply since prohibition became
effective, according to the interpreta-
tion that Prohibition Bureau officials
place on the vast increase in liquor
imports during the first seven months of
1921.

Additional light is thrown upon the
situation by the Department of Com-
merce in issuing official figures show-
ing the exports of wines and
whisky from the United States has
practically stopped, due to the efforts
of wholesalers to keep the reserve
supply intact.

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel
of the Anti-Saloon League, declared
last night that the unprecedented
amount of liquor that is now being
brought into this country through
legal channels is convincing proof of
the necessity of Congress accepting the
provisions in the anti-beer bill, making
it impossible to import liquor until
it is shown that the domestic
supply for non-beverage purposes is
exhausted.

It is estimated that more than 30,
000,000 gallons of whisky are stored
in bonded warehouses in this country
and that the amount of other liquor
so stored increased 109,000,000 gallons
from January 1 to March 1, with a cor-
responding increase since then.

Agents Powerless

Internal revenue agents are power-
less to stop the importations, it was
stated at the Prohibition Bureau, since
they are brought in legally under the
permit system. Permits are issued
only in cases where importers have
shown the actual need, it was ex-
plained, and laxity in administering
the laws is not held to be responsible
for the increased imports.

One reason advanced by the Pro-
hibition Bureau for the increase in
imports is the fact that many whole-
sale druggists, in anticipation of
tighter enforcement laws, are calling
for unfilled orders under old permits.
In this way thousand of gallons of
whisky and wines were brought into
this country during the month of
July.

It is quite evident that importers are
selling their stocks of liquor in the
United States, where higher prices
prevail, instead of sending them
abroad. Official figures of the Depart-
ment of Commerce show that during
the first seven months of 1920 a total
of 4,139,261 gallons of proof whisky
was exported, as compared with the
remarkably low figures of 135,930
gallons for the same period of this
year.

Exports Decrease

The total figures for the exportation
of distilled liquors of all kinds during
the first seven months of 1920 was
21,005,726 gallons, valued at \$15,155,
422, as compared with only 4,336,972
gallons, valued at \$2,458,253, during
the first seven months of 1921.

During the first seven months of
1920 a total of 368,472 dozen quarts
of malt liquors, valued at \$738,349, was
exported, while for the same period
this year only 2450 dozen quarts,
valued at \$6987, were shipped from the
country. Figures for July of this
year are not given in detail.

The amount of wines shipped out of
the United States during July, 1920,
was 3795 gallons, valued at \$4296, as
compared with 826 gallons, valued at
\$1020, during July, 1921. For the first
seven months of 1920 the amount was
16,790,064 gallons, valued at \$3,246,661,
as compared with only 14,866 gallons,
valued at \$24,226, for the correspond-
ing period of 1921, showing almost a
cessation of exports.

There was also a great decrease in
the exports of alcohol. For July, 1920,
a total of 2,320,981 gallons, valued at
\$954,895, was exported, as compared
with 283,430 gallons, valued at \$72,616,
for July, 1921. The amount of exports
during the first seven months of 1920
was 16,790,064 gallons, valued at \$3,246,661,
as compared with only 14,866 gallons,
valued at \$24,226, for the correspond-
ing period of 1921, showing almost a
cessation of exports.

Under the anti-beer bill, which is
still pending before Congress, prohibi-
tion leaders sought to halt the
importations of liquor by writing in
the bill a provision which forbids fur-
ther imports of intoxicating liquor
until the present supply of non-bever-
age needs is exhausted. In that event
only enough liquor could be imported,
in the discretion of the prohibition
commissioner, to meet actual needs.
Mr. Wheeler regards the wholesale
imports of the first seven months of
1921 as a desperate attempt of dealers
to obtain as much liquor as possible
before Congress outlaws it entirely.

There is one loophole in the anti-
beer bill, however, which will enable
importers to bring in approximately
450,000 gallons of liquor sent to
France and which remains unsold.

Prohibition leaders were unable to
defeat this amendment, and if the
anti-beer bill becomes a law with this
clause in it, the liquor can be brought
back to the United States to be stored
in its original warehouses.

NEWS SUMMARY

Following the meeting of Elihu Root
with President Harding and the Sec-
retary of State at Washington yester-
day, it was said that indications point
to his selection as delegate to the
conference for the limitation of arm-
aments. Mr. Root declared yesterday
that he came to Washington chiefly in
connection with the Carnegie Peace
Endowment Fund, of which he is pres-
ident. The United States has not
changed its attitude of opposition to
a preliminary conference, it was
stated, and a report that such a pre-
liminary meeting was to be held, pub-
lished in a London paper, is denied.

p. 1

Sydney Anderson (R.), Representa-
tive from Minnesota, chairman of the
joint commission on agricultural in-
quiry, advises farmers to undertake
less political activity and to devote
more attention to the working out of
economic problems. He admits, how-
ever, that much has been gained by
farmers by their recent political
activity, but professes the belief that
their interests will now be looked
after without too persistent interven-
tion by their own organizations. p. 4

Exports of liquor are decreasing
rapidly and imports increasing to a
like amount, according to Department
of Commerce figures, the imports
being put in bonded warehouses
where they make up the greatest re-
serve supply since prohibition went
into effect. Storage of imported liquor
is due to the prevalent belief that
strict measures against importation
will be passed immediately. The great
amount of liquor entering the country
proves the necessity of Congress
accepting the provisions of the anti-
beer bill on the subject, in the opin-
ion of dry leaders. p. 1

Indictments have been returned
against 31 milk dealers and firms by
the grand jury at Baltimore, Maryland.
They are charged with forming a
monopoly in milk. The trial, in the
late autumn or early winter, is ex-
pected to develop numerous features
of interest. p. 4

Repeal of the excess profits tax
retroactive to last January 1, and of
the capital stock tax, effective next
January 1, was recommended by Andrew
W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury,
to the Senate Finance Committee yester-
day. The Secretary also recommended
the elimination of all income surtaxes
as well as the means employed for
their conveyance. The Russo-American
agreement of August, 1921, is to be
based on the basis of the provisions
of the Clayton Act, according to information
given by Mr. Clyne to a representative
of The Christian Science Monitor yes-
terday.

According to the terms of the agree-
ment, the committee will be known as
"The International Russian Relief Ex-
ecutive," consisting of one representa-
tive appointed by Dr. Nansen and one
representative, acting in cooperation,
appointed by the Soviet Government.
Control of Supplies

Supplies forwarded through the
good offices of the International Relief
Conference at Geneva will remain
their absolute property until they
reach their final distribution. The
expenses with regard to transport will
be borne by the Soviet Government;
though the executive will have the
right to supervise all goods in transit
as well as the means employed for
their conveyance. The Russo-American
agreement of August, 1921, is to be
based on the basis of the provisions
of the Clayton Act, according to information
given by Mr. Clyne to a representative
of The Christian Science Monitor yes-
terday.

The alleged monopoly interests have
tried to force payment for the oil from
the various customers, and by going
into the county courts here for collec-
tion orders, have inadvertently re-
vealed what is alleged to be unfair
practices and a conspiracy in restraint
of trade.

The oil consumers have replied in
the various suits that the Standard and
Sinclair companies are not entitled
to collect, because they have
paid the agent of these interests. If
they prove that they have paid the
agent, it is said, the Standard and
Sinclair companies will have a hard time
showing that they did not conspire to
ruin the independents by employing
the same agent to undersell them.

The independents claim the mono-
poly interests know where the agent
is, and have asked Mr. Clyne to
find him. He has promised to go into
the matter thoroughly and bring suit
against the Standard and Sinclair
companies if sufficient evidence is
found.

BRITAIN DISCLAIMS NEWSPAPER REPORT

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)

The British Foreign Office disclaims
all knowledge of the statement in The

Times today to the effect that conver-
sations preliminary to the Washing-
ton conference would be held in Lon-
don forthwith, and that the work of
drawing up the agenda for the con-
ference was now so far advanced that
informal conversations regarding the
exact definition and limitation of the
subjects of discussion could be begun.

The British Government instead at
one time desired such a preliminary
conference, but out of deference to the
attitude of the United States Admin-
istration the proposal was dropped
and now that the dominion premiers
have all left for their respective coun-
tries the chief *raison d'être* for the
British proposal has disappeared.

It is felt that to renew the proposal
would be discourteous to the United
States, and therefore there has been
expectation that the United States
would begin the discussion on the
agenda through the usual channels.

The British Government has not been
able to proceed very far with the arrangements,
expectation not having been fulfilled. It
is anticipated that the British dele-
gation to Washington will number
about 50, including experts and sec-
retaries.

DIVISION OF REPARATIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday) — Paul
Doumer, the French Minister of
Finance, left Paris today for an inter-
view with Sir Robert Horne, Chan-
cellor of the Exchequer, in London re-
garding the French claim to a portion
of the first 1,000,000,000 marks from
Germany, divided by the Paris finan-
cial conference between Belgium and
Britain.

While Mr. Doumer before leaving
emphasized that the conversation
would be informal, the view is con-
firmed that considerable importance
is attached to the interview. Mr.

Doumer is accompanied by Mr. Tan-
ner, the financial expert, who took
part in the August conference. The

French press maintains a hopeful tone
that an arrangement satisfactory to
both countries will be arrived at.

Maxim Gorky, who until recently
was a member of the non-political

RUSSIAN RELIEF AGREEMENT SIGNED

On Behalf of the Soviets Dr.
Nansen Will Ask the European
Governments for an Immediate
Credit of £10,000,000

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)

—An agreement

is contrary to the tenor of dispatches sent to the London paper in question by its correspondent here.

Informal Talk Possible

If the representatives of any government wish to exchange views informally and to talk over matters that may come before the conference for the limitation of armaments when it convenes in Washington, that would not be at all offensive to the United States Government, and it is admitted conceivably that the representatives of the United States might informally discuss certain matters beforehand with representatives of Great Britain or any other country.

The State Department, however, has not changed its views regarding the undesirability of holding anything that could be termed a preliminary conference with official sanction to take up disputed matters before they come before the full council for consideration, and it has no knowledge that there is any further proposal for such action on the part of any power which is to participate in the conference in November.

Holland and Belgium, it is learned, have been informally asked to have representatives present when matters in which they are interested in the Far East are under consideration in the conference.

Controversies Avoided

United States Takes Position That Its Mandate Attitude Is Understood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States Government refuses to be drawn into any controversy over the League of Nations, or any part of it, or to take official notice of any criticism passed upon it, for alleged errors of commission or omission. The attitude has consistently been maintained, however, that the policy of the present Administration on the part of the United States in international affairs is a positive and constructive one.

Whatever Lord Robert Cecil may have said or may have been reported to have said placing the responsibility for delays in the action of the League of Nations on the "purely negative" position of the United States in regard to mandates will not be replied to. Timely attention is called, however, to the character of the action of the United States in regard to this matter. The Administration had been in office only a month when the vigorous note setting forth the position of the United States on mandates in general, and Yap in particular, was sent to the allied powers by the Secretary of State. That is held to be as positive as anything that could be asked for, and as thoroughly constructive, tending to clear up a misunderstanding and to make clear the fundamental position of the United States so that future misunderstandings could be avoided.

This note, having related specifically to the Class C mandates, the State Department sent another note dealing with the position of the United States in regard to Class A and Class B mandates. While publicity has been given to this action only within a few days, it develops that the note was sent about a month ago, in ample time to give the members of the League opportunity to understand the position of the United States before the assembling of the League in Geneva. This government holds that the only negative element in its attitude is the insistence that it should not be made to suffer because of its participation in the war. It is also assumed that the demand for equal opportunity for all, which is the pith of the State Department's note, ought not to create a difficulty.

The United States is late in defining its policy only because the change of Administration made it necessary for the new officials to study the situation and put its program in order, but it has long been known that it was exceedingly unlikely that the United States would become a member of the League of Nations, and, since the rights and privileges insured in the mandate sections to members did not make provision for the United States, that this country would have to state the grounds upon which it expected to participate, which it now has stated to be an equality with others who helped to win the war. The League of Nations could have expected nothing less, and the United States has acted with promptness and expressed its position with the clarity that they had a right to expect from her.

Confirmation of the reported rupture in Geneva due to the difference between Bolivia and Chile over the Tacna-Arica affair was withheld at the State Department. Neither was it admitted that the United States had approved the reported action of Japan in having decided to cede Shantung to China and make other large concessions. The attitude of the United States in this matter is well understood, and if Japan should act wisely and generously in regard to matters under dispute with China before the conference for the limitation of armaments convenes, this government would be highly gratified.

Name of Conference

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Secretary Hughes yesterday criticized the tendency to refer to the coming conference as "the disarmament conference." Such a designation, he added, gave an entirely erroneous idea of the real purpose of the meeting. "The proper and official term," he said, "is the conference for the limitation of armament," an entirely different and distinct subject."

WORK ON TRAILS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, California—The Santa Barbara Riding and Trails Association is soon to begin work on bridle paths and trails as an association on the highways of the mountains and mesas.

LORD ROBERT CECIL REVIEWS MANDATES

Assembly of the League of Nations Told That A and B Classes of Mandates Should Be Defined Without Delay

GENEVA, Switzerland (Thursday)—(By the Associated Press)—Charges that the "purely negative" position of the United States had been responsible for the delay in the application of mandates by the League of Nations were made by Lord Robert Cecil, representative for South Africa, at today's session of the Assembly of the League, which took up a general discussion of the accomplishments of that body to date.

A flurry of interest spread over the audience as the South African delegate rose and announced he wished to speak on mandates. Lord Robert reviewed the whole mandate question, during which he took occasion not only to criticize the policy of the United States but also the lack of publicity permitted by the recent meeting of the Council of the League.

Regarding the note recently sent by the United States Department of State, he said that international affairs would have been better advanced had it been received earlier. "These territories," he said, referring to the countries over which mandates were provided by the Covenant of the League of Nations, "must no longer be left in their present situation, deprived of definite status or a definite government."

He said he did not want to appear to criticize the United States, "but the mandates should be settled in the interest of the peoples directly entrusted with them, and without further delay."

"While the interests of the mandated peoples," Lord Robert continued, "are safeguarded by the Covenant, they are not yet so safeguarded by the League organization." The mandates, he added, must not be "camouflaged."

Delay Regretted

The South African delegate scored the action and consultation of the military commission of the League, which, he said, had been studying disarmament for a year and a half without formulating a single constructive suggestion regarding disarmament, without which no power or organization would ever be able to make progress toward permanent peace.

The world cannot afford to go on spending 20 per cent of the government outlay for armaments, he declared. "What the world needs," he asserted, "is the revival of the industries of peace to solve the economic problem of the world." The distraction of 20 per cent of the government's efforts on armaments is the reason for high prices, he declared. He introduced a resolution providing for an immediate definition of the mandates of the A and B classes. The resolution follows:

"The Assembly, regretting the delay which has taken place in the definition of mandates, recognized that the Council is not responsible for that delay and is of the opinion that it would be desirable that mandates of the A and B classes should be forthwith defined."

Upon introducing this resolution, Lord Robert shouted: "Nations are going on building armaments with which to tear one another to pieces, and in so doing they are tearing themselves to pieces." This assertion was greeted by a loud outburst of applause.

Lord Robert, in concluding his address, demanded with great energy that the League continue its work of disarmament without interruption and that it get at once to practical action.

Elect of Representatives

Prince Dowlich of Persia, who followed the South African delegate, expressed the hopes of Persia and that country's confidence in the League. The prince proposed that members of the Council of the League be elected by the various parliaments, instead of being appointed by governments.

Charges that the League of Nations had been extravagant and had discriminated against countries which remained neutral in the world war were made by Hjalmar Branting of Sweden. He also criticized the action of the Council of the League in awarding the Aland Islands to Finland, saying he regretted "that the Council took into consideration arguments that ought not to apply."

Mr. Branting suggested that members of the League might cut off their contributions if the organs of the League did not succeed in producing results more in accord with its fundamental ideals.

Lord Robert Cecil praised the frankness of Mr. Branting, but defended the secretariat of the League from his charges of extravagance and partiality. The Council's work had been good, Lord Robert said, but he thought it might have put in a little more work. "It is impossible to settle a dispute with satisfaction to both sides," he declared in referring to Mr. Branting's criticism of the Aland Islands award. The fact that the Council had reached a decision which both parties accepted loyally he regarded as a great achievement.

An International Disgrace

"A continuation of the Polish-Lithuanian controversy after all the effort that has been made to settle it is an international disgrace," Lord Robert said. He appealed directly to these countries to put an end to the dispute. He said he hoped the Council will arrive at a solution of the Silesian question which will appeal to the whole world as just.

The commission on disarmament has decided to hold open sessions and give fullest publicity to its work. This decision was reached upon the motion of Lord Robert Cecil, representing the

Union of South Africa, who was supported by Mr. Schanzer of Italy and René Viviani of France. Mr. Viviani spoke yesterday on the lack of understanding of the subject of disarmament on the part of the people generally, and declared that widest publicity was necessary. Referring to the conference on limitation of armaments, to be held in Washington this autumn, Mr. Viviani said he did not know whether the discussion there would include land armaments, but if it was confined to the naval service, the result of the conference must be limited. He declared, therefore, that the League must go on with this work, Secret Diplomacy

The charge of secret diplomacy was lodged against the Council of the League of Nations by Mr. Branting, chairman of the disarmament committee and Swedish delegate. Accusation was made when the debate was opened upon the report of the Council to the League Assembly.

Mr. Branting made a sharp attack against the Council and its manner of doing business. He declared that secret settlements had been made while subsequently it was announced that the settlements had been conducted in public. He intimated that some of the settlements had been actually permitted by war hatred.

The action of the Council of the League of Nations has caused the world to believe that the League has failed to meet expectations," said Mr. Branting.

The Monroe Doctrine and the competency of the League of Nations in American questions and in cases where one party to a treaty asks intervention to secure revision was the principal subjects of discussion in and out of the Assembly on Wednesday. The discussions were provoked by the demand of Bolivia that the Assembly put on the agenda the proposed revision of the treaty of 1904 between Chile and Bolivia, whereby the latter ceded to Chile the provinces of Tacna and Arica.

Revision of Treaties

The debate began at the morning session of the Assembly despite all efforts to keep the subject off the floor by the League leaders, who feared that a serious situation might be created by such a debate. A canvass of the principal delegations shows that a large majority of the Assembly is against establishing a precedent that the League may interfere to revise treaties, particularly treaties of peace.

At the same time there is a strong feeling that it is dangerous, for the prestige of the League not to be able to consider questions such as raised by Bolivia, in which there are features of the case that in the opinion of some of the delegates would seem to justify arbitration. Besides, most of the delegates are disinclined to welcome at this time a debate in which the Monroe Doctrine is invoked in a manner which virtually calls for an interpretation of the League's competency in matters supposed to be covered by that doctrine.

Augustin Edwards, representing Chile, argued that the question of Tacna-Arica was purely an American affair and that the Monroe Doctrine applied in no sense to European states, nor could the League of Nations interfere in such a matter.

Arthur J. Balfour, Great Britain, Lord Robert Cecil, who represents South Africa, and President H. A. van Karnebeek failed to keep the debate off the floor. They were successful only in securing the consent of the Bolivian and Chilean delegations to let the matter rest after the presentation of their cases until the delegates should be able to study the documents.

The question will come up again unless Bolivia withdraws its request.

The six vice-presidents elected by the Assembly are:

Lebon Bourgeois, France.

A. J. Balfour, Great Britain.

Dr. Gastao da Cunha, Brazil.

Viscount Ishii, Japan.

Paul Hymans, Belgium.

Dr. Edward Benes, Czechoslovakia.

Chairmen of the committees, who are ex-officio vice-presidents, were named as follows:

Victor Scialoja, Italy, committee on Prohibition Defended

Another view which found great support in the congress was put by Mr. Walker of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, who expressed the firm belief that war could be prevented by agreement between governments, even under the capitalist system, and he described as fallacious the view that capitalism was the cause of all wars.

The delegates from the American federation of trade unions, Mr. Forrester and Mr. Spencer, conveyed fraternal greetings. Mr. Forrester strongly defended prohibition, but Mr. Spencer stated that while the return of the saloons was not desired by anyone, he contended that the workers, who desired beer at home, should be able to get it. Mr. Forrester told the congress that the American trades unions' view on the Irish question was that, consistent with maintaining the peace of the world, the Irish people should have the form of government they asked for.

The congress discussed the wages question, and strongly condemned the attitude of the government toward the effort to reintroduce sweating conditions into many industries.

Charles J. Doherty, Canada, committee on humanitarian and relief organizations.

Mr. Temeno, Spain, committee on admission of new states.

FARMER COOPERATIVE PLAN EXPLAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—In an address before a meeting of farmers, held under the auspices of the Farmers Union and the Yankton County Farm Bureau, at Yankton, South Dakota, C. H. Gustafson, a Nebraska farmer and president of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., declared that the organization of which he is the executive head is not seeking class legislation or any other form of special consideration. Mr. Gustafson said:

"We are asking no special advantages, but you may be certain that we farmers have reached a point where we are going to demand equal privileges on American grain markets. I know of no valid reason why farmers should be barred from realizing the full market value for the products of their own labor and investment."

"We are entering the markets on a purely competitive basis. Ours is a strictly business proposition. The only difference between our plan and the one that has been used for so long is that the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., is purely cooperative and will return the full market value of the crop, less actual handling costs, to the grower."

TRADE UNIONS CALL FOR DISARMAMENT

British Labor Congress Welcomes the Washington Conference and Advocates Means to Prevent All Future Wars

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CARDIFF, Wales (Thursday)—The interest of the Trade Union Congress was aroused to a higher pitch today than at any previous session by a discussion on disarmament. The delegates adopted enthusiastically a resolution welcoming the invitation of President Harding to the Washington conference, and demanding that Labor representatives should be included in the British delegation, on the ground that the conference could not be satisfactory unless organized Labor took part in its deliberations.

J. H. Thomas, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, condemned without qualification the decision of the British Government to proceed with the building of four battleships at a cost of £30,000,000, and declared that it would be hypocrisy to go to Washington unless the British delegation was able to say: "We are not going with the building of these ships: what are you going to do?" That was the only way, in his view, in which Great Britain could satisfy the world of its sincerity.

He suggested that the continuance of the Japanese Alliance would mean a continual cause of friction with America. Mr. Thomas declared that the greatest monument Labor could erect to those who fell in the war would be to carry out the determination to see that their sacrifice had not been in vain.

The agreement came through Charles A. Forrist, general agent on the Pacific coast for the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company, which has filed official notice of the agreement with the traffic bureau of the Chamber of Commerce. This change in rate schedules will have the effect of enabling California shippers of such commodities as dried fruits, canned goods, beans, rice, and other foodstuffs, to reach southeastern markets on lower combination rates through Birmingham, Alabama, than can be made over the Mississippi crossings. The St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company is the only one of the lines which so far has entered into the agreement with the western lines.

Miners to Stop Work

Subsequent discussion showed that the congress included a small but strongly vocal section of advocates of the red trade union international. One of these, H. Pollitt, of the Banners Society, contended that while capitalism existed the Washington conference would be futile. He asked why they did not organize a movement to prevent the production of armaments in workshops. He evoked continuing cheers and laughter when he declared that the only real solution would be found in an international organization of Labor to promote world revolution.

Robert Smillie also expressed the opinion that war could only be prevented by international action to fight capitalistic governments, but he advocated different methods. He told the congress that the Miners International Federation had decided that, if war was threatened again, they would try to bring about a stoppage of work in the mines in all countries. He suggested that the whole trade union movement should adopt a similar policy.

He declared that the success of the movement to prevent war did not depend on whether they were reds or whites or yellows, but on the strength of their hatred of war.

Prohibition Defended

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Triple Alliance Ends

Old Organization to Be Replaced by Wider Scheme

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CARDIFF, Wales (Thursday)—The triple alliance, composed of the National Union of Railwaymen, the Miners Federation of Great Britain and the Transport Workers Federation, is to be dissolved, thus confirming the statement recently made in The Christian Science Monitor that no future was left for the triple alliance after the breakdown in the coal dispute. This decision was taken at a private consultation of a sub-committee of the alliance during the proceedings of the Trade Union Congress here.

Officials of the miners' railwaymen's and transport organizations were present, and the discussion was extremely friendly. It was recognized, The Christian Science Monitor is informed, that the isolation of the alliance from the rest of the trade union movement was a serious defect, and in view of the new form of close combination between the three bodies which will be instituted in connection with the new general council, it was decided that the affairs of the alliance should be formally wound up. It is probable that a public announcement to this effect will be made later.

"It is provided in the congress' general council scheme that the council shall be divided into six sub-committees, representing the allied groups of workers, and each sub-committee will

specialize in matters concerning its particular groups. This will bring together the miners and all forms of transport workers, and the opinion of officials is that the new method of combination will be much more valuable than the old alliance, because the sub-committee will be subordinate to the council as a whole and will therefore be brought automatically into association with the representatives of the whole trade union movement whenever any dispute or difficulty arises.

The tone of the meeting referred to indicated that the coal dispute events have left no ill feeling among the principal leaders of the three organizations. It is generally realized that mistakes were made all round, and there is now a desire to find a common ground on which to reorganize the trade union movement on more statesmanlike lines.

FREIGHT AGREEMENT TO AID SHIPPERS



The Colonel Certifies a Sportsman

At a week end Graeme and I, on the way to Port Klonas, had company as far as the little village at the great bend of the river. Here, where the hillside road came down to water's edge, a lumber mill's buildings and piles covered a city block or two along the waterside. Above the bass harmony of the gang saws rose the treble call of the thinner, higher speeded shingle saws.

The third man, of undoubted breeding, spoke as a scholar and a lover of arts and humanities. Casual words revealed acquaintance with a smart world of another day. He and Graeme were disputing a variation in a classic author who is merely a name to most men of presumptive education. During the week he worked in the mills, keeping house bachelorwise in a shack with two or three other men. In intervals of his toll, in temporary return to well-bred habiliments and environments, he shared with us the comforts of the town's little club. In spite of the contrast between himself and his avocation, he seemed entirely content, neither repining for a passed day nor aspersing the present.

He left us at the mills. We crossed a stream like liquid amber. Its overhanging banks were fringed with drift logs, some of which, long stranded, were smooth and polished with rain and wind. In midstream salmon were still struggling to reach its head waters.

"Do you suppose Tom's as contented as he seems to be?" I asked. I was becoming a bit restless for the quicker moving and more populous fields of the east.

"Perhaps he is one of the kind the Colonel was speaking of over at the port some time ago. 'Gentlemen,' he was saying, 'there is a type of man who, while not grasping, will admit no compromise. He must have things perfect in their kind or none of them.' It is quite likely Tom is that sort of man, much like Billy Frodsham."

Most of the habits of the Caledonian House at Port Klonas knew Billy. He was a simple-hearted miner who, stranded by the passing afterwash of the Caribou rush years before, had abandoned prospecting and wandering. Observing the camps of Chinese goldwashers on nearly every other abandoned bar in the Fraser Cañon, he had settled down upon a placer claim, building a shack and planting a garden. Though the ground was not rich, yet with systematic work, the garden helping materially in food provision, the returns of dust and coarse gold at intervals shipped through the express office at Chimney Creek to a down-country bank steadily grew. They increased till with Chinese help he worked on a still larger scale, though not beyond the limit of his own active participation.

Occasionally visiting the seaport town west of Klonas for supplies and contact with his kind, we had come to know Billy's sociable kindness and estimable parts. In town his pet point of perspective was on a bridge overlooking the tracks and departure platforms of the railway that from this farthest west of the continent ran to its eastern seaboard. Here each day, when the Atlantic express pulled out, Billy was always with a cheerful gravity interested in the departures. At such a time he said: "I'm going to be in that bunch one of these days—going to the one city on this ear earth where a man of understanding can live as he ought to live."

"When d'you think of going, Billy?" one of us had asked him.

"Not just yet awhile. I understand living's right costly there. When I do go, I'm reckoning to go as a right well set up man, with a whole kit of them golf sticks, and maybe I'll get into the way of wearing a top hat as regular as the Colonel does, and perhaps spats along with that. But it won't be yet. I reckon it's time for me to see about getting them supplies started." And with Billy we had strolled to the warehouses on Water Street, where he competently and genially selected and directed the packing and shipping of tools and camp supplies for another season's work on his placer claims.

Then there had come a day when we had encountered Billy resplendent in new and tailored attire, even to a standing collar and a smart new tie. His hair and beard now-barbered, with an air as of one released for vacation.

"What's the great occasion, Billy?" one of us had hailed him.

"Great occasion is right," he affirmed, smiling solemnly. "It's come at last. I'm going to London. Expecting to pull out pretty soon."

Within a day or so, after foregatherings and dinings, and long talks of the upper and lower country, of mines and mining, and incidents of a life spent cheerfully isolate in a deserted placer country for the sake of an ambition, at the station we had waved him a speeding farewell. This was now a good six months since.

"Do you think Billy's contented now?" I asked.

"He might be," Graeme responded. He had a Scot's caution of commitment. "Most things, when you get them in your hand, don't look like what they are. I don't suppose Billy's very different from the rest of us. Still, I'd be sorry for him not to be. He had

such a gift for being happily content with what he had against the time he could get something he thought better. If he was disappointed he would never say so."

We walked, and in no long time were at the Caledonian House. It was supper-time, by the attracting odor floating out through the door open upon the little hotel's gray little wharf. Entering, the regular company of the house were settling themselves at the table, the Colonel at the head, his China boy behind him. Next the Colonel was Billy!

He rose with the Colonel and greeted us in a cheerfully matter-of-course way, as if he were to be looked for there rather than anywhere else. He was in up-country clothes—a new outfit, save for the broad-brimmed old hat which, together with his semi-curly hair and beard, had been a distinguishing mark ever since we had known him. As we sat down, Graeme asked with no too-inconsistent interest—that would have been bad form among the regulars of the Caledonian:

"How's this, Billy? I thought we had good-bye for keeps? Don't you like London?"

Billy laid down his knife and fork and laughed—a cheerful laugh.

"Well, if you want to know," he said, "I'd known San Francisco, of course, for a long time. But I stopped off at such as Chicago, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, and New York for a bit each, just so's I'd have some sort of an assay standard. Though I admit free I had it wrong end to, I had my assay standard right with me all the while. It was London. Yes; I liked it fine. It was everything I looked for, every way I wanted it. It was real civilized in its ways, living in, and something happening right along. An' its history—you don't get much of that in a way you can really lay hold of up in the mountains—an' something like traditions as well, be-sides people with manners!"

"Then why didn't you stay there, Billy?"

"Well"—he laughed more cheerfully than ever—"I found I didn't have money enough to live in London the way I wanted to—and as there ain't nothing for me in between, I'm going back to Chimney Creek."

"Gentlemen," said the Colonel, with an indoring salute, "allow me to present to you in Mistah Frodsham a thoroughgoing spot'sman!"

ADVENTURE IN ART

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Adventure is perhaps too stirring a label for an episode which can only be described as getting acquainted with a Chinese painting, yet the experience has been far more stirring than my active, external adventures. The painting—a ninth century one—came to me as a gift last spring. I recall no transports as I unrolled the five-foot strip of dark blue silk and viewed the two-toned painting thereon.

Rather was my attitude one of respect for this antiquity and admiration for its delicate workmanship. Under a hovering sky there rose twin peaks, tufted with shrubs, which sloped abruptly into the oblivion of a mist-filled valley; on the edge of the precipice clung the hut of a philosopher, and near it a tree gaunt and wind-twisted. Though these details were easily grasped there was an intriguing aloofness about the picture—simplicity combined with a curious suggestibility.

I hung the painting on my wall yet it was not mine. Gradually I came to possess it. My first intimation that this incredibly aged strip of painted silk was affecting me came when I awakened to the incongruity of its surroundings. I had hung it on a wall which already bore a collection of framed pictures and pinned-up prints including a brilliant Parrish poster, a Doheny photogravure of a pallid landscape, an "art" photograph of a strip of Pacific coast line of which I was especially fond, two sedate Holbein prints, and a rather good etching of California Street looking toward San Francisco Street. Biding his time, my antique guest remained for some weeks beside the framed photograph. After a time I sensed that all was not well with my walls. Art photography could not bear up under the contrast with antiquity, and the California coast was banished to another room. The painting now had an entire cool gray wall for displaying its quiet charms. Even this was not enough. The bold coloring of the Parrish poster seemed to flaunt itself indeately before the suave restraint of that strip of silk. I removed it. Followed the other decorations from my four walls. Then I sat down to reflect upon the peaceful penetration, the passive aggression, of this thing so old and so alive. What was the secret of its quiet persistence? It was as gentle as rain, and as mysterious.

I wanted to know why. I began to read books on oriental art; the technique, the symbolism, the schools of Chinese painters became a fascinating study. Chinese art, it appeared, was deep-rooted in the philosophy, in the actual life of those who created and preserved it. I must know more about the literature which flourished by the side of these portraits, these landscapes and cool, remote garden scenes. About this time I learned that in some of the great San Francisco importing houses there were kept under lock and key fine and rare specimens of early Chinese painting. Sympathetic salesmen who knew I had no money to buy brought from treasure chests these priceless reliques and permitted me to sit before them. And I came away with a vision of a great people whose history unrolls as smoothly as a kakemono, whose life and art is too little understood.

Today I saw a ship from China dock; I hope there were in its hold a few of these quiet, civilizing tokens of the past, come to give a touch of calm restraint to a too-hurried present.

"He might be," Graeme responded. He had a Scot's caution of commitment. "Most things, when you get them in your hand, don't look like what they are. I don't suppose Billy's very different from the rest of us. Still, I'd be sorry for him not to be. He had

ROUND THE CLOCK
IN HYDE PARK

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Nine in the morning of what will be a hot summer's day. In the park there are horses exercising in Rotten Row, and outside a stream of buses with crowded tops hurries to the day's labor, contrasting strangely with the opposite stream of empty buses passing out to the suburbs. Soldiers drill on the worn-out turf and there are remains of the National Defense Corps machinery; strange butments and wooden tents.

At 10 the day is really warming to its task and the sun has brought the nurse maids into Kensington Gardens with troops of children and squadrons of perambulators, a second crop of flowers passing the snapdragons and canterbury bells which guard the green walks; children race up the Broad Walk, turn somersaults on the railings, stare in undisguised awe at the Albert Memorial, or are taken to see the Wattie statue of the man on horseback standing so fairly in the four crossroads of green trees.

By 11 the Round Pond has become covered with boats of every sort, from the shilling frigate which prefers to ride the waves with its sails lying flat in the water to the grandiose model yacht, so noble as to have its own private carriage to wheel it to the water's edge and to need an uncle to superintend its sailing. The Round Pond leads on in many cases to Osborne and Dartmouth, so that all looks landlocked at first sight it is really joined by a wide channel to the deepest oceans.

After 12 a hush comes down on the park, people sleep under the trees, the inhabitants of the perambulators are at peace and many children have gone home. From offices close by come clerks and typists to eat their sandwich luncheons in the shade.

As the afternoon begins in a shimmer of heat, which rises quivering from the ground and house roofs, carriages and motors grow more numerous. Society has begun to stir, different a little in its habits from the pages of the "Dolly Dialogues" and much more different from the crowds who surround D'Orsay, that "compelet dandy," and yet easily to be recognized under the outer cloak of changing custom. Men with spats and women with sunshades have come to do nothing; others, however, will soon be gathered under the heavy green tents of chestnut, and the parks, which were a few hours ago a nursery playground, have become a lounge de luxe.

The afternoon wears on and as 5 passes into 6 o'clock new crowds join the old to celebrate their release from offices and buses: outside it is the outgoing bus tops which are full and the incoming ones empty in their turn. The Serpentine has also its share of life and movement and the

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
By 11 the Round Pond is covered with boats

lazy boats which have increased in number with the hours of the day are joined by more strenuous sculling boats and racing fours."

Six passes to 7 and 8, and once more the aspect of the park changes; from Kensington the center has passed eastward to the Marble Arch gate, and little platforms and ugly banners begin to make their appearance.

The nursery became a lounge and now the lounge becomes a debating room where astonishing doctrines may be heard; people eddy round the stump orators like fistmen round a half submerged rock, and the listeners, with their calm indifference, offer a strange contrast to the excitement of the speakers. Religion and Bolshevism divide the attention of the crowd and the largest crowd hovers round a discharged soldier, who gives his view about the English fit for heroes to live in and points to the park where he slept last night and is like to sleep for several nights to come. It is 11 before the last little group has ceased to argue and wandered out into the bright avenue which is Edgware Road, or turned to merge with the audience issuing from the Marble Arch Cinema, or gone to eat French pastry in the dozen or more confectioners near by, or passed for a last walk down the half-lit path which leads to Hyde Park Corner. Here is another little group waiting for the last bus home or standing to talk at a red and white stall and eat a "tram car stopper" or "half Nelson."

Before the gates are shut we slip into the park, avoiding the policemen, who are hurrying the strayed wanderers back to the outer world. And for the four or five hours before dawn we lie under trees and stare listening to London's ever-present murmur and to the unceasing flow of taxicabs penetrating Knightsbridge and Kensington Road. We are not the only folk abroad, indeed the census officials responsible for numbering the vagrants in Hyde Park must have laid their hands upon at least a three-figure population.

We wake up at about 5 to find the

park already alive and especially so about the banks of the Serpentine, where crowds slowly gather for their morning bath, not the least beautiful of the park's much-varied gallery of pictures. Now also is the time to watch the horses in the row and the flowers in the beds; indeed no Londoner can afford to miss going here before breakfast sometime or other. Quickly the bathing crowd vanishes, to reappear at 9 o'clock on a bus winding down Piccadilly to the city.

INTRA MARKET

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

On Lake Maggiore is Intra, a little town of 800 inhabitants, a prosperous industrial center and a very busy little port. It is built on alluvial deposits between two streams, the St. Giovannino and the St. Barnabò—mere trickles in wide rocky beds for the greater part of the year; but converted now and then into raging, rushing torrents. Behind rise steep, undulating hills, their sides covered with young trees, with here and there one of larger growth. The brushwood growth, especially in spring, gives to the hills an aspect of delicious mosslike softness.

Here and there on these lower hills the eye lights on groups of closely clustered houses, a shadowy campanile rising from their midst. On the roads which wind among these foothills, as well as on the torrent banks in the outskirts of the town, one comes upon buildings of whose use one is at first uncertain.

"Is that a big villa, or an institution?" one asks. And the answer is nearly always "E un stabilimento"—it is a factory. Iron and soap and dye works, and felt hat factories, rope works, paper and cotton mills—none of them is out of harmony with its surroundings. Trellised vines cluster closely round a yard where rusty iron is stacked waiting for its conversion to fresh uses. A profusion of crimson roses clamber up the white walls of a tipografia—a printing house. A bevy of hatless girls issuing from the gates of a tiny garden alone advertise the fact that this gay pink house with green shutters is a little ribbon factory. Moreover, the only black smoke hovering over the town is that which issues now and then from the lake steamer as it lingers. Coming across the lake from Intra, whence there is a short and direct route to Milan, it brings the first fruits of the south to Lake Maggiore, and in Intra Market the primeurs of green grocery may always be found.

Intra holds its market on Saturday.

The fine broad modern thoroughfare facing the pier—the Corso XX Settembre with the statue of Garibaldi—is packed with booths which spread themselves inward to the porticoed Municipio and even struggle up the narrow cobbled ancient high street toward the parish church of St. Vittore. By 8 a.m. the market is in full swing, and those who would buy well must buy early. The prudent housewife, or her cook, turns betimes to the stalls where emerald lettuces and waxen turnips, great bundles of asparagus and piles of fresh green pea-pods cry aloud to the beholder, while crimson cherries and yellow lemons and piles of little wild strawberries make their appeal alike to taste and eye. Less decorative but scarcely less tempting are the trestles spread with many kinds of cheese.

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PUBLIC CONTROL OF RAILWAYS SOUGHT

Official of Committee of 48, in Opposing Debt Funding Plan, Says New Political Party Will Ask for Ownership by People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Reiterating his conviction that unsound financing, corruption, stock-jobbing and extravagant management have spelled the doom of private ownership of the railroads, J. A. H. Hopkins of the Committee of 48 in reply to the criticisms of the committee's attack on the Harding plan to fund the railroad's debt to the government, has discussed specifically the statement issued by Robert S. Binkerd, assistant to the chairman of the Association of Railway Executives.

"It is true, as Mr. Binkerd states," says Mr. Hopkins, "that the committee is organizing a new opposition political party which will take the field against the Republican and Democratic parties. Our platform demands the abolition of privilege. To accomplish this purpose, we advocate the public ownership of railroads, the public control of our natural resources through the taxation of land and its actual values and the maintenance of all civil rights, including free speech, free press and peaceful assembly, as guaranteed by the Constitution.

Roads Run Down

Answering Mr. Binkerd specifically, it is common knowledge that when the railroads were turned over to governmental control it was found that their rolling stock was badly run down, the roadbeds were in bad shape, their worn-out cars and locomotives had not been replaced, and by reason of these facts they had almost ceased to function.

The situation was epitomized by Director-General McDowell in his report to the President, wherein he says, "When the government took control the railroads were in a deplorable condition, and by reason of this fact it was necessary for the government to spend large sums of money for necessary replacements. I have read the memorandum of the director-general to which Mr. Binkerd refers and in which the director-general advised 'that the railroads purchase from the government new cars and locomotives costing approximately \$300,000,000, and that there was spent on additions and betterments other than new equipment approximately \$700,000."

But I have also read that portion of the same memorandum which Mr. Binkerd, for obvious reasons, has failed to mention, wherein the director-general says, "An extension of the time in which these additions and betterments obligations could be paid to such carriers would enable the carriers receiving the extension to extend this amount of money in the much needed rehabilitation of their cars and locomotives and apply the usual and necessary maintenance upon their way and structures."

Purpose of Expenditures

This makes it quite clear that these expenditures were for rehabilitation and not for capital account. Do I understand he maintains that the government not only fully maintained and even improved the efficiency of the railroads, but in addition thereto purchased \$500,000,000 additional equipment over and above replacements, etc., which can justly be capitalized as an actual addition to the physical value of the railroads?

The railway executives must decide which horn of the dilemma they prefer. Either the railroads were in such a lamentable condition that the immense sums already expended were required to rehabilitate their equipment and cannot be capitalized, or we must assume that the railroads were in practically perfect condition and that the government during its period of control maintained and even improved the efficiency of their equipment, under which circumstances they certainly do not require \$500,000,000 for the purpose of additional rolling stock, etc., at a time when there has been a marked falling off in both passenger and freight traffic.

I do not understand that Binkerd questions my statement that the entire railroad securities could be purchased in the open market for about \$11,500,000,000, but does, however, deny that the difference between this figure and the \$20,000,000,000 book value is water.

The price at which an article can be purchased is conceded to be fair indication of its valuation. This Mr. Binkerd denies and states that the physical valuation of the railroads now being worked out by the Interstate Commerce Commission has gone so far as to show that the value of the railroads on pre-war prices will at least equal if not exceed \$20,000,000.

Mr. Binkerd must be aware of the fact that the valuations so far completed, based upon replacement costs, today average approximately 55 per cent of their book values and if this ratio is maintained it will show a total valuation of \$11,000,000,000, corresponding almost exactly with the market value today.

No Sinking Fund

Mr. Binkerd makes no reference to the undisputed fact that proper financing requires the setting aside of a sinking fund in connection with every bond issue so that the bonds themselves will be ultimately retired. The railroads have never made any such provision. They have constantly capitalized their earning capacity.

If the railroads had from the start set aside sinking funds, they would not now have to pay as an annual tax the

interest on their bonds which, at 6 per cent, amounts to about \$500,000,000 per annum; there would not be owing today a bonded indebtedness of over \$8,000,000,000 which they have never paid and never intend to pay; they would not be adding to their expenses year by year the additional burden due to the increased rates at which the bonds have to be renewed, and they would not have to pay today nearly 5 per cent to float their bonds, as against the former rate of 5 per cent, because this difference is directly due to the fact that the public recognizes that under their present system of financing railroad securities are constantly deteriorating.

"The farming out of our transportation system, involving the distribution of the necessities of life to 110,000,000 people, to private ownership, and the operation of this system for personal profit has failed, and no amount of government assistance can rehabilitate it. It can only increase its burdens on the suffering public. The realization that the solution lies where it originally belonged, in the public ownership of our transportation system, operated for service at cost, in the same manner that our waterways and public highways are owned and operated, is the only bright spot on the horizon and it will not be long before public sentiment demands its achievement."

HENRY FORD ASKED TO BID ON RAILROAD

DETROIT, Michigan—Henry Ford has been invited to purchase the defunct Missouri & North Arkansas Railroad when the railroad is sold at public auction next month, according to announcement made here yesterday by Joseph R. Pile, representing the Joplin (Missouri) Chamber of Commerce, who with other representatives of the territory are in Detroit conferring with the Ford interests.

Mr. Ford was invited to appear at the sale to be held under jurisdiction of the Federal Court at Joplin and to compete with other bidders for the railroad property, Mr. Pile, head of the delegation, said. The delegation on Wednesday conferred at length with E. G. Liebold, personal secretary to Mr. Ford. Mr. Pile said yesterday that he was well pleased with the interest shown by Mr. Ford's representatives.

The railroad, Mr. Pile pointed out, is 364 miles long and extends from Joplin to Helena, Arkansas. It passes through a heavily timbered country. Manganese deposits also are located in the territory served. Several Arkansas counties have no other railroad.

"Business interests in the territory served are anxious that Mr. Ford become the owner of the road," said Mr. Pile.

The delegation expects to leave the city some time today. A large amount of data has been left here for Mr. Ford, who has been out of the city.

MEXICAN COURT DOCUMENT AWAITED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Further developments in the American-Mexican negotiations yesterday apparently awaited receipt of an official copy of a recent decision of the Mexican Supreme Court as to the retroactive scope of Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution. Mexico City dispatches have stated that the document would not be ready for formal issue probably for 10 days and it was emphasized at the State Department that careful study of the text of the court's opinion would be necessary before its effects upon relations between the two countries could be forecast.

At the same time officials took occasion to affirm Wednesday's statement by the charge d'affaires at Mexico City that he had no knowledge of any proposals for recognition of the Mexican Government through negotiations on a new basis, such negotiations having been reported by Mexican papers to be in progress, "under the surface."

If any such negotiations were in progress, it was said, they were so far under the surface that the State Department had no knowledge of them.

DRY BILL REFERRED TO STATE GOVERNOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—A prohibition enforcement bill containing, as its essential features, the suppression of illicit manufacture of liquor, the suppression of liquor bootlegging and sale, and a search and seizure clause, but only by warrant, which was written by R. P. Butler of Terrebonne parish and agreed upon at a series of conferences of dry lawyers, was placed before John M. Parker, Governor of Louisiana, at Baton Rouge yesterday.

"I have not had time to pass upon it finally; after all, it's up to my friends what they want," said Governor Parker. Dr. Turner of the Louisiana Anti-Saloon League stated, "So far as we are concerned it covers our case."

The measure has not yet been introduced in either House.

SALES OF WAR MATERIALS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—War materials sold by the War Department last week totaled \$1,559,000, making a total revenue of \$1,457,846,000 from sales of salvaged and surplus stock since the armistice. In making the announcement Secretary Weeks said that about \$2,000,000 worth of materials still were on hand, including \$600,000,000 worth of ammunition. The materials already disposed of came from the air service, engineers, quartermaster corps, motor transportation corps and ordnance department.

FARMERS ADVISED TO CHANGE POLICY

Chairman of Joint Agricultural Inquiry Board of Congress Urges Less Political Activity and Closer Economic Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Denunciation of the growing tendency on the part of agricultural interests to place undue confidence in the results of political organization, and the centering of their main efforts around the Capitol, rather than working along economic lines nearer home, was voiced yesterday by Sydney Anderson (R.), Representative from Minnesota, chairman of the Joint Commission on Agricultural Inquiry.

In a statement based on the findings of the commission during the course of its hearings, and investigations to discover means of relief for the farmers of the country, Mr. Anderson declared that a growing illusion among agricultural interests as to the "magic" power of political action was one of the greatest stumbling blocks in the way of their return to prosperity. More and more confidence is being put in the efforts of organizations maintaining headquarters in Washington for the purpose of bringing political pressure to bear on legislators. While "lobbying" is perhaps too objectionable a word to be applied to the activities of these organizations, it is nevertheless a fact that, added to the endeavors of the so-called "farm bloc" in the Senate and House of Representatives to muster support for agricultural relief legislation, there is a great deal of pressure undertaken in a more or less open manner by those paid to look after the interests of the farmers.

Conservative Cause Marked

While it is, of course, only just and fair for the farmers to have their interests in Congress looked after, at least as solicitously as those of "big business," it is pointed out by those who have their interests at heart that there is danger that energy which would secure more immediate results if expended in other directions is being wasted along these lines. During the past session of Congress the "farm bloc" arose to champion farm interests, and there is every indication that it will be increasingly a power to be reckoned with. Boles Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, in charge of the tariff bill, recently conceded the strength of this bloc when he announced that the framing of certain sections of the tariff would be left in the hands of the leaders. The voices of the farmers' spokesmen have been heard in congressional halls in recent months to a degree never before achieved, and it is not likely that protests will ever again be missing if their interests show signs of being overlooked.

While credit for this development

in many quarters conceded to the various farm organizations which have made their presence felt on Capitol Hill, the time has now come, in the opinion of many, for the farmer to turn his attention to organization along economic lines, rather than political, knowing that in all probability his political interests will not be neglected, as heretofore. What he has done in the last year or so in the way of obtaining political recognition is granted by many to be necessary and effective, but the danger pointed out by Mr. Anderson and others on the commission is that too much dependence may be placed on this semi-political action.

Effective Organizations

"The farmer, in the main, is organized today just as the retailer is organized; namely, along semi-political rather than economic lines," declared Mr. Anderson. "And neither the farmer nor the retailer can get anywhere in this country except through an organization whose fundamental aim is economic. Too many organizations are built along the lines of political action, and instead of endeavoring to work out their own problems, occupy their time largely in passing resolutions and making recommendations to Congress."

The need for the present, according to Mr. Anderson, is a study of the situation from an economic standpoint, leading to efficient organization based on a combination of selling power. There are too many organizations at present, it was declared, seeking results through political action and of a type in which there is bound to be divergence of opinion, discord, and in the end "an inevitable smashup." Organizations whose fundamental aim is economic, work on the other hand, with unanimity of purpose, and will, therefore, endure, declared Mr. Anderson in urging the farmers of America to work toward such organizations.

Ends to Be Sought

Three outstanding benefits are set forth as accruing to agricultural interests through economic organization: Elimination of the cost of having some one else do the grading on products to make them marketable, since the "organized" farmer does the grading; additional influence over the price of a commodity, since the present unorganized selling power is helpless in the face of the great buying power of organized industry, and better distribution.

This organization, stated Mr. Anderson, will be the corner stone on which the farmer of America will build up a selling power matching the selling power of organized industry.

It cannot be worked out in a few months. The development of the ideal marketing system must be based upon a thorough study of the production and

and of the relation of that unit as definitely as possible to the market.

Testimony recently given before the commission by representatives of such marketing organizations have, apparently, convinced members of the success of such methods as those of the California Fruit Growers Association, for example, where cooperation in selling has brought to the organized producer profits impossible in a state of independent action.

BOARD ENDS TRADE IN "INDEMNITIES"

Chicago Body's Confirmation, by a Vote of 573 to 41, of the Capper-Tincher Bill Will Hinder Grain Market Speculation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois—Confirmation of the recent decision by the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade to discontinue the practice of trading in "indemnities" was made on Wednesday by a vote of 573 to 41 on the part of the members of that organization. This is the first step by the Board of Trade to make its operating rules conform to the recently passed Capper-Tincher bill. Trading in "indemnities," otherwise known as "puts and calls," is to cease October 1.

Officials of the board assert that the new ruling will mean a reduction in the volume of business done by the grain exchange, but that there was no alternative, as the new law fixes a prohibitive tax of 20 cents per bushel. It is claimed that the elimination of "puts and calls" will make speculator's operating in the grain markets more conservative, as they will be without the protection supposed to be offered by the old practice. Elimination of trading in them by clerks and others who have spent large sums buying them when the transactions were really beyond their means is also expected.

Trading in indemnities has been discontinued several times in the past but the practice has been renewed on the theory that their use was a sort of insurance. Opinions as to the benefits to the market derived from indemnities have always differed. They were invented as an insurance measure, but many members of the Board of Trade have contended that they were a menace.

Action of the Board of Trade members in voting to eliminate the indemnity rule was a clear indication of the earnest desire of the grain trade to aid in the enforcement of the new law," said Joseph P. Griffin, president of the Chicago Board of Trade. "Such contracts at times serve a useful economic function, and the Board of Trade's voluntary elimination of them was in line with public opinion in the grain trade itself as in legislative centers.

The full effect of the Capper-Tincher law will not be known until it has been in operation for some time. The grain trade will do everything possible to aid in carrying out its provisions, despite the fact that the law does not, by far, represent the wishes of the grain trade.

"Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has pledged himself to administer the law in a careful, judicious manner so it will not hamper the economic function of the grain exchanges, which are recognized as serving to the distinct advantage of both producer and consumer."

Other changes proposed in the rules of the Board of Trade have not yet been reported by the committees appointed to act upon their adoption.

BALTIMORE TO HAVE HOME BUILDING DRIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland—An effort to meet the housing problem of this city will be made through a home-building drive, in which the representatives of commercial and savings banks, trust companies, bonding companies, real estate concerns, and building and loan associations are taking the initiative.

It is believed that through these organizations sufficient funds will be made available to finance the building of a great number of modern small houses, at moderate prices.

A committee to outline further plans for the drive was appointed at a meeting which was held on Saturday at the office of Congressman J. Charles Linthicum. Among the speakers at this meeting was Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, who endorsed the movement. The personnel of the committee consist of representatives

of the various organizations.

Newton, Kansas—"Reduction of naval armaments is not enough; the world should be made navyless,"

William Gibbs McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, declared in an address at the semi-centennial celebration of the founding of Newton.

Mr. McAdoo criticized sharply policies of the present Administration, particularly its protective tariff bill, which he said favored "the trusts," its tax bill which he said "reduced the taxes of those most able to pay," its failure to join the League of Nations, and "the short-sighted policy of attempting isolation forced on the American people."

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GERMAN CHEMICAL CONTROL ATTACKED

Less Imitation of the Technical Methods of Central Powers Urged at New York Convention by Sir William J. Pope

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A chemical independence which would enable development of material resources, especially in tropical lands, on lines not possible by methods originated in a self-contained European country, was demanded by Sir William J. Pope, president of the Society of Chemical Industry of Great Britain, speaking before the international meeting yesterday of the British organization and the American Chemical Society. He emphasized the need of chemistry freed from the technical methods of Germany.

"Although a large number of technical chemical methods originated in Great Britain and France, the chemical technology of today is, in the main, modeled upon the pattern of modern German practice," said Sir William. "The statement is more rigidly applicable to European conditions than to those of the American continent, where the discovery of vast sources of raw materials and of energy dissimilar to anything which occurs in Europe has necessarily led to a certain novelty of practice."

Chemistry in Tropics

"I have not desire to deprecate the great achievements of the technical chemists of central Europe, but I do suggest that we have shown far too little initiative in adopting, almost without modification, the economic view of chemical technology elaborated by the leaders of German industry during the last 50 years. The few colonies which the central European nations possessed were a source of great expense to the homeland because successful colonization is an art which has never been mastered by any German Government. We have rendered our late enemies a great service by relieving them of this source of expense, and almost the whole of the tropical parts of the globe is now being administered by English-speaking or Latin races."

"We must, indeed, recognize that wide economic differences exist between a self-contained European country and others which have the whole tropical world within their range and that entirely distinct types of problems are in consequence presented to the chemical technologists of the two species of nations. It is for us to realize all the bearing of these differences upon chemical science and chemical industry, and to see that we neglect no means for applying the great opportunities within our reach in the service of mankind and of our respective countries."

A new era in which the forces of nature will have wider application was described by Dr. L. H. Baekeland, honorary professor of chemical engineering in Columbia University.

Coal Tar Industry

"The forces of nature are the most enduring wealth of mankind," he said, "but in wrong hands they can be diverted into the basest, demoniacal utilization. During the war, one of the nations reputed for its scientific knowledge staggered history by a wholesale, unscrupulous utilization of science and engineering in attempting to extend and perpetuate an anarchistic and domineering system of government. The other nations, in trying to withstand this onslaught upon right and decency, were in their turn compelled to enlist the talent of scientists and engineers alongside the efforts of soldiers and sailors. And now we chemists can turn again to the sphere of action where we truly belong. We can try anew to become apostles of construction instead of destruction, soldiers of progress, peace and happiness. In our modern complex civilization, chemists are as indispensable as engineers, notwithstanding the fact that the lawyer politicians hold the floor."

"Agents of foreign interests had long ago started a propaganda that the United States was not suited to the coal tar industry and that Germany could better supply us. But the war awakened us from our torpor. By supreme efforts our chemists and business men overcame this handicap; this achievement remains one of the most thrilling pages of our national history. And now it is as if shortsightedness and politics were about to destroy what has been raised after so much effort."

Value of Theory

The value of theoretical knowledge was emphasized by Dr. Willis R. Whitney, of Schenectady, New York, a research chemist. He said in part:

"Probably no theory has had a longer life or showed more valuable results than the atomic theory of the chemist. It has led to extensions in kind so that today we are recognizing that electricity must be added to our atomic theory and that through the combination there comes an added systematic arrangement of myriads of facts which the original atomic theory and separate electrical theories never contemplated. This in turn permits of still further prophecy and experimenting. Shall we undervalue unproven or wild theories? Certainly not! Now then, may we distinguish the God-given from the earth-bound conception? There may be no a priori way, but there are two ways which are usually successful. One is to see if the theory originates in someone who has actual understanding contact with the matter in hand, and the other lies in the application."

"It was long ago written that men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil. For years good-willed people have hoped that

cause and effect were here somehow mixed. How much more interesting and useful may be the Loeb theory, which has been tested on lower animals and plants. It is that the action of light on growing living matter, obeys the Bunsen-Talbot law and is proportional to the product of time and intensity of the light which produces the chemical products necessary to the process."

"The very necessity of such creatures in turning toward or away from the light is brought about by reaction products of light itself. This constructive theory calls for many new experiments and who can know but that the ancient saying quoted above may be revised? There will be no evil when all get sufficient light."

CALIFORNIA TUNNELS LINED WITH CONCRETE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—One of the largest and most important pieces of railroad construction attempted in the west in recent years has just been completed by the Southern Pacific Company in the work of enlarging, and lining with concrete, the tunnels in the Tchachepi Mountains, the range which separates northern from Southern California. The work has been going on for five years, and has entailed an expenditure of rather more than \$1,000,000. Though this stretch of 48 miles, from the town of Bakersfield to the town of Tchachepi, is the busiest stretch of single-track railroad in the world, the work was accomplished without delay or detouring of trains.

Approximately 110,000 sacks of cement, 1,500,000 lineal feet of reinforcing steel and 45,000 tons of gravel were used. It is noteworthy that there was not a single serious accident in the entire five years of work. Of the 18 tunnels, 16 have been enlarged and finished with concrete and two have been eliminated. This stretch of track is operated jointly by the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads, and runs from the floor of the San Joaquin Valley to the summit of the Tchachepi Mountains. Fourteen passenger trains and eight freight trains are scheduled daily to operate through these tunnels, while as high as 87 trains and 1287 freight cars have been operated through and across this divide in one day.

The railroad was built in 1876, and in 1916 it became apparent that, after 40 years of service, these tunnels, which were merely lined with wood and sheet-piling, would have to be finished in concrete to endure the vibration of the heavier engines, longer and heavier trains, and greater speed demanded. The tunnels were then enlarged to a minimum horizontal section of 16 feet on tangent, 17 feet on curve and with a minimum overhead clearance of 22 feet. An account of the density of traffic, ordinary methods of laying concrete seemed impractical, and it was decided to adopt the pneumatic method, by which the concrete is blown into place by machinery located outside the tunnel.

Steel frames, 20 feet long, and fitting inside the tunnel, running with removable wheels on the tracks, and through which the trains run at all times were devised by the engineers, and the concrete blown in 20-foot sections. On an average, 100 feet per week were covered with concrete and the steel rods set, but about two weeks were required to set up the frames for one week's application of concrete and about two weeks to take down these frames again. Where tunnels were close together, one set-up was taken up with the preparation for the actual work of putting in the concrete and steel lining. Of 6579 feet of tunnels, 5964 feet were lined with concrete and steel, and the remainder eliminated in the two tunnels which were converted into open cuts through shoulders of the mountain.

EFFECT OF FARM AID IS DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—In the opinion of Joseph H. Hamilton, county agricultural agent of Minnehaha County, South Dakota, the passage of the farmer relief bill by the lower house of Congress, and its approval by the representatives by a large majority of votes, will assure the reduction of the surplus crops of South Dakota, as well as those of a number of other states in the northwest. Mr. Hamilton said:

"We have a big surplus of crops. If the passing of the bill will open the markets abroad, we can get rid of a great deal of the surplus farm commodities on hand now, and this in turn will help us for the future."

"If the passing of the bill will actually relieve conditions, then it is well and good. But the financing and financial aid must be administered to this section and to Minnehaha County farmers as an example from a point much closer, than from Washington. What they need is a financial distributing point nearby, say from the banks of Sioux Falls."

NAVY YARD WAGES CUT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The new navy wage scale, decreasing by 10 to 20 per cent the pay of about 65,000 civilian employees, has been approved by Secretary Denby. The new scale, which becomes effective September 15, is made uniform for similar work in all navy yards. The revised schedules will be 4 cents an hour less than prevailing wages for railroad trades and 5 cents per hour higher than those in shipbuilding trades, the Wage Board said, and the wages recommended are 45 per cent higher than pre-war scales, and estimates the cost of living as 30 per cent higher than in 1913.

FROM SUPERIOR TO THE SEA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Great Lakes-to-the-Sea movement is of great importance to the future of the middle west of Canada and the United States alike. Congress has asked the Canadian Government to consider through a joint commission a plan in which both nations can unite to bring seagoing vessels through the St. Lawrence to Lake Superior. Although the project is still in the conference stage and hearings have been made from Kingston to St. Regis. The 68 miles from St. Regis to Montreal will be a purely Canadian undertaking. Canada has already provided 14-foot canals to avoid certain stretches of the river, but engineers say that a much greater

depth is needed. The cost may mount to \$100,000,000, but engineers say that

of preparing the St. Lawrence to carry Great Lakes ships out to the Atlantic. The 45 or so miles of rapids lying between Lake Ontario and Montreal are now navigated by small passenger boats, but this is impossible for seagoing ships. The preliminary surveys, made by engineers from Canada and the United States, appointed to decide the engineering questions, point to the advisability of using locks and dams.

As the map shows, the St. Lawrence

has international and Canadian sections. The improvement on the international section will be undertaken by both countries, and estimates have been made from Kingston to St. Regis.

The 68 miles from St. Regis to Montreal will be a purely Canadian undertaking.

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depth is needed. The cost may mount

to \$100,000,000, but engineers say that

affairs, especially with regard to go-

its expenditures with those of other localities to the end that there shall be some standardization for the public benefit.

Public Interest Unaroused

"So far as information can be obtained, the League will endeavor to keep the public informed regarding the departments and bureaus at Washington which overrun the appropriations made by Congress. But nothing can be accomplished for the public benefit unless the people themselves will arise from their present stupor and take a proper active interest in their civic affairs."

One of the many unhappy after-

maths of the war has been the let-

down in public interest in civic af-

fairs. The average citizen seems to

believe that he is performing his du-

ties by criticizing and objecting in his

private conversations to the abuses and

shortcomings which exist at the pres-

ent time, but when it comes to taking

any definite action, the 'Let George do it' spirit prevails. This was not the

spirit upon which was based the

progress and development of the

American nation."

JAMAICA WANTS A NEW CONSTITUTION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEGO BAY, Jamaica, B. W. I.—

The feeling is abroad in Jamaica, and is gaining strength, that a change in the present political constitution is desirable and necessary, and that the time is now ripe for such a change. Some of the leading men of the country are already moving in the matter, and it is proposed to send a deputation to England to interview the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Until 1866, for over 200 years, Ja-

maica enjoyed a political constitution

like the one in the motherland, but in

an unfortunate moment it was ceded.

The Crown Government pure and simple was established under which the country was ill-treated for 18 years. At the end of that time, in 1884, as a result of tremendous agitation and the sending of a monster petition to Queen Victoria, a new constitution was granted, giving a modicum of representation with taxation, and restoring the elective idea. This "step forward in advance," as it was termed by Lord Derby, the Secretary of State, was followed by another agitation for extended representation some years after, and in 1895 a further order-in-council was made by the Queen, which has been in existence for some time.

Jamaica, which has a population of

nearly 1,000,000, is divided into 14 par-

ishes. Under the constitution of 1884 these parishes were represented by only nine elected members in the Legislative Council, one member serv-

ing for two of the small parishes, and

where six of them voted solidly on any

financial measure the votes of the

government members were not taken, unless the Governor-President decided the matter to be of one of "paramount importance."

Under the present constitution each parish has its own rep-

resentative, and the vote of nine on any financial question decides it unless in case of "paramount impor-

tance," as in the first instance.

"Expenditures never have been and

probably never will be limited by ap-

propriations unless and until the peo-

ple show a proper interest and insist

that the various departments keep their expenditures within the ap-

propriations made by Congress.

"It is not only in regard to national

expenditures that the people should

concern themselves. A big cut in all

state and local expenditures should

be insisted upon, and it also should

be insisted that this big cut be not

made at the expense of service to the

public, but shall be done by business

methods and business administration.

"The league is collecting statistics

which, it is hoped, will be useful in

enabling every community to compare

its condition with that of other com-

munities in the same situation.

"Two attempts of the people to ef-

fect their will through the Constitu-

tion as it now stands will have failed.

Another attempt might be made, but

the outcome would be very uncertain.

Some people suggest an amendment

directly prohibiting child labor. Cer-

tainly the country can just as well

dispense with child labor as it can

with liquor. Though there seems to

be considerable demand for both," he added.

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EVENTS LEADING TO SPANISH CRISIS

Failure of Projected Alliance, the Melilla Affair and Vacillating Policy Brought About the Cabinet's Downfall

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—It is evident that the slight ministerial changes that were made some time ago, involving two resignations and two new appointments, by no means gave stability to the Alfonso XIII cabinet, and a new crisis was freely discussed. The general opinion was that the government would not continue in office for more than a few weeks more, and that opinion proved to be true. Meanwhile, in preparation for the possible sudden eventuality, the parties were busy, and the politicians devoted themselves to a consideration of the possible cabinets that might be constructed.

There seemed to be four possibilities which were most favored and discussed. One was that in some new way the Alfonso XIII ministry, which was of a general Conservative complexion would again be patched up. This was not very likely, and also the possibility that Mr. La Clera would at this juncture be able to gather sufficient support to bring him into office was not considerable. He had the Maurists and other important groups against him on his reconstruction schemes, and the Minister of Public Works displayed so much energy and was so active in the country, where he enlisted the sympathy of the industrial and financial elements to such a degree, that the spirit of jealousy crept higher and higher in the general political mind. There was sufficient evidence of that.

Probable Solutions

The other two chances were a Maura ministry and a Liberal and Reformista coalition government. There was perhaps a balance of opinion that the former would be the best solution to the difficulties of the time, not because anybody thought that a Maura government would be of any practical value at the present period, but because it was felt that a short spell of quiet, solid and economical conservatism would be the best thing while the country considered its bearings in view of various deeply important matters with which it was faced. But Mr. Maura, as usual on these occasions, seemed shy, and was dabbling little in political affairs. When he is being completely ignored it is his custom to press forward his personality and his claims, but when he is sought he is often inclined to be disdainful. So it appears that he conveyed the suggestion that the idea of taking office was not agreeable to him. He had recently been spending summer days along the northern coast where as much of Madrid as can afford to go and has the convenience to do so, is idling at the present, and it was given out one day, somewhat mysteriously, that he was about to translate himself to another place in the north. Somebody kept a watch on his movements, and it was then discovered that instead of so changing from one place to another in the same parts he directed his automobile straight to Madrid. And from this, as is customary, many deductions were swiftly drawn.

The fourth chance was that which caused most discussion, but the Liberals and their allies have been so vacillating in recent times that confidence in them is not now very strong. The chief argument for them seemed to be that after all they were in power not long ago, and were certain to be so again, so what better time than the present? It had been agreed among them that when they formed their new government its Premier would be the Marquess de Alhucemas, otherwise known as Mr. Garcia Prieto, and in such case the Count de Romanones would almost certainly have taken the Foreign Ministry, post for which by public and other declarations he seemed to be actively retiting himself.

Spain's Foreign Policy

There was a feeling that neither he nor the Marquess de Lema had come very well out of their duel of words with each other as to which had conducted the foreign policy of Spain to the best advantage. Both of them had, according to their own showing, missed the best opportunities; their achievements, if they told us the best of them, had been trivial, some of the larger affairs having developed by the action of foreign powers quite independent of Madrid, and the poverty of Spanish effort was sufficiently indicated when ministers like these, in pointing with pride to their policies and what they had done with them, could single out a mere speech of theirs somewhere and declare proudly, "See, I said that!" as if a simple speech were itself a constructive and material act of value. But this is just the Spanish way, to regard a speech, a "discurso" as an achievement of itself, a finality.

This condition is exemplified in the Cortes and in the complimentary luncheons at the hotels continually. A political personage has a scheme, a policy, or theoretically a desire to do something, and after much advertising he makes his speech upon it, all the Spanish world listening attentively. Then he is judged upon the speech—and generally judged with much indulgence, and it is determined how good the speech is, and there are the longest commentaries upon it in the newspapers. And that is the finality. The actual subject of which the speech was made is no more thought of; it has served its purpose. The politician in vehement phrases says what ought to be done, and all applaud. It would be considered a pre-

posterior thing to suggest to him afterward that he should set about trying to do the thing about which he has talked so much. To give him fair credit, Mr. de La Clera, who can talk as much as anyone, and does, is about the only Minister who really tries to do the things he talks about.

A Vacillating Policy

It came as a disagreeable surprise to know that this spirit even to some extent affected the efforts of the Foreign Ministry, and it is well known that even if Spain was on amicable terms with all peoples she was really on very good terms with none. Projected alliances and agreements had not materialized, and vacillating policy, with irritations caused to old friends unnecessarily or thoughtlessly, resulted in both England and France being a little further away from Spain than they might be. With France the Tangier question is, of course, paramount and difficult; it has been and still is hoped that the support of England will be on the side of Spain in this matter, but there is less confidence that there used to be. Spain has been making efforts of late to cultivate the friendship of Holland, and the Scandinavian countries, but these would be poor consolations. The foreign economic policy of Spain was in a greater and more unsatisfactory tangle.

It was at such a moment that it was announced, unofficially but apparently not without some authority, that it was the intention of the Foreign Minister very shortly to cease to be a member of the government, and not only that but that he was determined to withdraw entirely and permanently from political life. He had been Foreign Minister through long and difficult periods, but his position did not seem the same now that his old chief, Mr. Dato, to whom he was much attached and whom he exactly represented, had gone.

The Morocco Question

At the same time it was not unexpectedly announced that it was the intention of the Minister of War, the Viscount de Eza, to send in his resignation, following upon the Melilla affair and the discontent which was naturally excited against Spanish policy and effort in Morocco. The Viscount de Eza, who is a man of wide knowledge and sympathies, applied himself closely to the study of the Moroccan problem, and a little while back made an extensive tour through the zone. But the Morocco question is bound now to loom large in political affairs, and though the best of Spain is more than ever determined to go through with the great work, and conduct it better in the future than in the past, those who ask if she can afford it and whether it is any use throwing more good money after bad are sure to be troublesome.

In this connection something of a mild sensation was caused by a statement in one of the Paris newspapers to the effect that when the Count de Romanones visited the French capital in 1918, being then Premier, he went with a scheme to offer to cede to France the whole of the Spanish zone for a sum of 1,000,000,000 pesetas, and that it was his intention to open up negotiations with this object. It is added, however, that the scheme went no farther. The Count de Romanones, on seeing this statement made, gave it an emphatic denial, saying that he never had the intention of offering to give up Morocco for 1,000,000,000 or even 100,000,000,000 pesetas, and that, while he always advocated the maintenance of a good agreement with France in regard to Morocco, he has insisted that each one must keep to its own zone. He added that the lesson Spain learns today in Morocco is just one of the incidents of war, that she will recover from its consequences without any great effort, and will anew dominate her zone completely. There are, he says, both the means and the will for doing so.

It was freely stated in political circles that with resignations pending, and other Cabinet difficulties, together with the shaking that the Melilla affair gave to this, as it would give to any government, the Alfonso XIII ministry could not continue.

OPEN SHOP AMONG WINNIPEG PRINTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—An open shop has been established in the printing industry in Winnipeg, and negotiations, which have continued since July 1, when the dispute began, have been dropped by the Employing Printers Association. Dr. C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor), chairman of the Joint Council of Industry, which has been endeavoring to effect a settlement in the dispute, is still hopeful, however, of being able to bring the two parties together. When it appeared as if a deadlock had been reached at the hearings before the joint council, the employing printers made an offer to arbitrate several of the principal matters at issue.

The reply of the union to this offer was declared by the employers to be evasive, and they thereupon withdrew their offer. This action brought an explanatory letter from Dr. Gordon, who took upon himself the responsibility for the letter from the union, and declared that it was upon his advice that certain phrases to which the employers took objection were used.

In their letter, the workers declare their willingness to arbitrate the matter of wages, but decline to adopt a similar course in respect to hours, claiming they are bound by an international law to hold out for 44 hours a week. Dr. Gordon has suggested that the first matter be arbitrated forthwith, in the hope that if any agreement is reached upon that matter it will facilitate settlement of the other. The workers, meanwhile, have offered to renew the conditions of the agreement existing before the dispute, pending the outcome of arbitration.

BRITISH INDIANS AT HOME AND ABROAD

Plea for Betterment of Their Condition in Colonies Opposed as They Lack Similar Advantages in Native Land

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The status of British Indians in territories extraneous to their own country cannot be expected to be superior to that which they enjoy in India itself. The Reform Act of 1919, although it has left the structure of the executive of the Government of India little affected, has made great changes in the Legislature. By this important measure a second chamber, called the Council of State, has been created. This council consists of 33 elected members and 27 members nominated by the Governor-General. The elected members are chosen by direct election on a high franchise for large constituencies. The strength of the old Legislative Council, to be known henceforth as the Legislative Assembly, has been raised to a total of 140 members, of which 100 are chosen by direct election and 40 members are non-elected.

The changes made by the Reform Act have certainly raised the political status of the people of India at home, so that a case has been made out for a similar improvement in their position abroad. It is, perhaps, not wise to make any such changes too dramatically, and the third report of the standing joint committee on Indian affairs in East Africa has aroused much criticism by the declaration that "there is no justification in Kenya (British East Africa) for assigning to British Indians a status in any way inferior to that of any other class of His Majesty's subjects." This enunciation has aroused much opposition in the colony which was formerly known as British East Africa, and a large minority of the committee has voiced its views in no uncertain manner through the medium of a letter to the chairman.

Other Colonists Affected

This course was adopted as the practice of a select committee debars the presentation of a minority report. The letter stated that the signatories, being members of the committee, formally recorded their dissent from the report of the majority regarding the position of Indians in Kenya Colony. They pointed out that the committee was instituted especially with a view of making reports and recommendations to Parliament on Indian affairs. On the initiative of some members, the letter proceeded, the committee began to consider the position of Indians in Kenya Colony, but it soon became apparent that the questions involved in the status of Indians there affected many other British colonies, mandated territories, and protectorates, and the minority, therefore, came to the strong conclusion that the question of Kenya cannot be dissociated from imperial policy of vital importance which might even affect the self-governing dominions.

The letter of protest went on to say that the questions involved were matters for consideration by no less a tribunal than the imperial cabinet, and that the committee, which was constituted to deal purely with Indian affairs, was neither qualified nor empowered to settle a question of such magnitude as the political and other status of British Indians outside their own country. The minority further placed on record the fact that the main substance of the report was only adopted by a bare majority of the members of the committee.

Grievances Under Three Heads

The grievances of the Indians domiciled in Kenya Colony, which formed the subject of the third report by the standing joint committee on Indian affairs, came under three heads, namely, franchise anomalies, segregation, and discrimination as to grants of land in the highlands of the Colony. Concerning the first the committee was not adequately represented in the political and municipal life of the country. Beyond arriving at this conclusion, however, the committee did not feel qualified to indicate in what directions reforms should be directed with regard to the various interests concerned; so that beyond the registering of the plough opinion referred to, no practical plan has been submitted for ameliorating the position.

The second important point, that of the segregation of the Indians, was next considered, and it was felt that the objection of those in favor of the system to any change could be met. Ownership of land, too, was not definitely settled, and the recommendation made in this connection was that the subject should be further investigated. The committee expressed the opinion that it had not sufficient evidence to serve as the basis of any fair judgment on the questions raised, and therefore strongly recommended that an impartial tribunal should pay a visit to the Colony and, after exhaustive inquiries, should formulate definite proposals for the settlement of the points which had been discussed.

Other East African Problems

The committee further pointed out that there are other important East African problems calling for attention and that the natives of Kenya Colony, only, totaled 2,900,000, while the combined Indian and European population numbered but 40,000, so that the Indian question sank into comparative insignificance and was part only of a much larger one with which the

British Government was faced, not only in Kenya but also in the adjacent tropical colonies and the mandated territory of Tanganyika (formerly German East Africa). They added: "The comparatively narrow problem to which the committee addressed themselves has brought into perspective matters of urgent imperial moment." If it was found desirable to appoint a royal commission to consider these matters, they recommended the inclusion of the Indian question in its terms of reference.

The question involved by the presence of subjects of a great and overwhelmingly important portion of the Empire, India, itself an empire, in other parts of the King's dominions, has long since given cause for anxiety to Downing Street. Australia, following the ideal of the "White Australia" policy, practically totally excludes these, among other Asiatics, from her shores, and there has been trouble in Natal on the same subject. The question involved by the presence of subjects of a great and overwhelmingly important portion of the Empire, India, itself an empire, in other parts of the King's dominions, has long since given cause for anxiety to Downing Street. Australia, following the ideal of the "White Australia" policy, practically totally excludes these, among other Asiatics, from her shores, and there has been trouble in Natal on the same subject. 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BRITISH RAILWAYS SEEK NEW POWER

Parliamentary Action on
Proposal to Enable Them to Organize Road Transport Is Believed to Be Only Postponed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—During the committee stage in the House of Commons, the railway bill, a summary of which recently appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, has been considerably added to and amended. Opposition to the measure has increased rather than diminished as a result of these changes.

The grouping system, one of the novel features of the bill, has been amended so as to include the two Scottish groups in the English groups. The Caledonian Railway Company, the Glasgow and South Western Railway Company, and the Highland Railway Company are now included in the northwestern group, and the North British Railway Company, with the Great North of Scotland Railway, in the northeastern group. These two divisions will be known as the North Western, Midland and West Scottish, and the North Eastern, Eastern, and East Scottish groups respectively.

The final date for submitting schemes of amalgamation or absorption under the group system for the approval of the Minister of Transport has been fixed for June 20, 1922, instead of June 30, 1922, but provision is made for the operation of temporary schemes for the amalgamation of two or more companies, pending the submission of the final scheme for the whole group. The amended bill also makes it imperative that any scheme of amalgamation or absorption should be submitted to the proprietors of each of the constituent and subsidiary companies concerned before it is presented to the amalgamation tribunal, which shall not approve any scheme until copies have been on public sale for at least 21 days.

Composition of Panels

The panels described in the original bill as traders and railway panels will now be known as the "general" and "railway" panels respectively. The former will consist of 22 persons nominated by the president of the Board of Trade, and representative of trading interests; 12 nominated by the Minister of Labor and representative of the Labor and passenger interests, and two nominated by the Minister of Agriculture and representative of agricultural and horticultural interests. The railway panel will consist of 11 members nominated by the Minister of Transport in consultation with the Railway Companies Association, and one person nominated by the Minister of Transport, representing those companies not parties to the Railway Association.

In the bill, as now amended, provision is made for the revision or cancellation of any railway rate which is, in the judgment of the tribunal, detrimental to the public interest and charged in competition with canal or coastwise traffic. Similar provision is made for the case of exceptional fares charged by one company to the detriment of another.

Under the clause dealing with wages and conditions of service, the bill now provides that the Central Wages Board shall consist of eight representatives of the railway companies and eight representatives of the employees. The National Wages Board will be composed of 34 representatives of the railway companies, six representatives of the employees, and four representatives of users of railway, with an independent chairman nominated by the Minister of Labor. One of the four representatives of users of railways will be nominated by the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress, one by the Cooperative Union, one by the Associated Chamber of Commerce, and one by the Federation of British Industries.

Railways' Play for Monopoly

Numerous other amendments have been made in the original bill, many to strengthen, in a legal sense, its wording. It was further hinted that a clause would be added during the report stage giving general powers to the railway companies to organize road transports. It is around this latter clause that the strongest criticism and organized opposition centers.

The Federation of British Industries addressed a letter to the Minister of Transport calling attention to the public danger of adding this new power to the railway companies, when already they are alarmingly strong. It is feared that with their huge resources and their general ability to arrange for return loads, the railway companies will make a bid for the monopoly of road transport. The letter further points out that whether the railway companies win or lose in this struggle, ultimately the public will pay.

Small Transport Lines' Dilemma

To the contention that certain railway companies already have road transport powers, the Federation of British Industries advances that these powers were granted before road transport became a serious factor in the situation. Traders accepted the railway grouping scheme in the belief that other forms of competition, including road transport, would remain. If that is removed, the whole position will be changed and traders will have given their approval on an entirely false basis.

In a letter to the press, E. S. Sharpnell-Smith, president of the Commercial Motor Users Association, points out that the larger transport companies, being in a position to come to terms with the railway companies, have little to fear. It is the numerous

small businesses, largely run by former service men, that are threatened with extinction if the proposed powers are granted. The joint committee of Mechanical Road Transport associations has addressed a circular letter to all members of Parliament asking them to oppose the clause in the public interest.

After this strongly organized opposition, both within and without the House of Commons, it was something in the nature of an anti-climax when the Speaker of the House, in answer to a question by Johnstone Hicks, ruled the road transport clause out of order. The struggle between the road transport companies and the railway companies is only delayed, however, as the railway companies intend to press for special legislation.

FRENCH MISSION THANKS CANADA

Marshal Fayolle Presents Token of the Republic's Gratitude for Canadian Help in the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Few more notable or distinguished missions have visited Canada than that which, headed by Marshal Fayolle, hero of the great war, has brought to the Dominion a concrete expression of the thankfulness of Old France for the part which Canada took in bringing that war to a victorious conclusion, and in freeing France from the heel of the invader. The mission, which comprised 24 of the notable persons of the Republic, men and women, were accorded a welcome at the capital, all the more remarkable, inasmuch as there were represented among those who tendered welcome many citizens of the New France, and many notables and dignitaries who had learned their French in Canada.

Canada's Noble Deeds

France's gift, presented by Marshal Fayolle, consisted of a bust by Rodin entitled "Grateful France." The bust, he declared, represented "France," "Gaze on the noble face," he declared. "It is that of a Lorraine. Her features reflect her soul; they bear the stamp of a noble gravity, tinged with sadness, but her eyes gleam with a sovereign pride, betraying, not the vanity of victory, but the consciousness of her civilizing destiny, and of her firm will to fulfill that destiny.

Already she has rebuilt her railways, her roads and canals. She is reconstructing her factories, her churches and her villages. Alas, she will never be able to rebuild all the glorious witnesses of her history. The old stones of her monuments, her "Titres de Noblesse" have been turned to dust by fire or shattered by the guns. Yet what matters it? We know that with nations as with men beauty resides above all in the soul, and France, who resisted on her own soil the destructive war that saved the world, has shown sufficiently her capacity for sacrifice as well as her capacity for resistance."

The French marshal recounted at length the deeds of the Canadian forces in France in connection with whom, he and his forces had frequently fought. "It was for your heroic sacrifices," he said, "that France wants to thank you, and this is the reason for our presence here among you."

The members of the mission, said C. J. Doherty, Acting Prime Minister, were a thousand times welcome to Canada. He told how the French people had helped to lay the foundation stone of the present Canada, and that the people of Canada were proud of their French forefathers. "The messages of gratitude from France," he declared, "have touched the hearts of the Canadian people. Canada's debt to France in art, literature, and civilization is one which she cannot repay. All Canada is speaking with one voice in welcoming the distinguished guests, and expressing gratitude for the gift which has been tendered."

Beginning of Great Era

"In the three centuries and more of historic association which have served to unite, to divide, and to reunite the fortunes of Old France with those of the New World," declared W. L. Mackenzie King, "there have been two great epochs of almost equal duration. The one opened with French discovery, French settlement and possession, and closed with British conquest. The other opened with British rule; it was followed by British possession and settlement, but also by the spread of British law and institutions, and British conceptions of human freedom."

"Until but yesterday that epoch was still in the making. It closes today, not with the conquest of our territories by force of British arms, but by the conquest of our hearts by this expression of the gratitude of France. Henceforth we enter upon a new epoch, an epoch not of separation but of nobled union of the descendants of the British and French races who vied in conquest in bygone years. A union of French and English, not in Canada alone, but wherever throughout this wide world there float the tricolor and the Union Jack, a union of minds and hearts and purpose 'au service de la liberté, de l'égalité, et de la fraternité pour le nations aussi bien que pour les hommes!'"

The bust symbolizing France's gratitude reposes for the time being in the Privy Council chamber. Later a place will be made for it in the hall of fame of Parliament.

APPOINTMENT IN SYRIA
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—Charles Boustant, head of the interpretation bureau at Aleppo, has been appointed chief interpreter at Beirut, in the place vacated by Lieutenant Branet. Tannous Malham, dragoman to the press bureau of Beirut, has been nominated as chief of the press bureau at Aleppo.

NEW ERA IN PRISON REFORM IN BRITAIN

System of Aid-on-Discharge Is Credited With Having Effectively Swept Crime in the Past Decade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—There is no more convincing evidence of the new spirit infused in the administration of the British prison system by Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, during the quarter of a century he has been chairman of the Prison Commission for England and Wales, than the increasing interest taken by government officials in the welfare of discharged prisoners and the resolute efforts made to help them to regain their standing in the community. One of the earliest voluntary attempts to aid released prisoners was inspired by the conviction that crime is to a considerable extent the result of external circumstances, and it is the consciousness that few if any criminals are really as bad as they may seem that has animated the chief commissioner in his ameliorative and reclamatory policy.

In the privately printed retrospect of his 25 years' administration of English prisons, which Sir Evelyn placed at the disposal of The Christian Science Monitor, he states that the aiding of prisoners on discharge has been long recognized as a public duty the cost to be borne by public funds, supplemented by private benefactions; and the commissioners realize that, though their strict responsibility ends when the prisoner leaves the prison gates, common humanity demands that some care shall be bestowed by the State on him, both in order to relieve his immediate necessities and to make his reentry into honest life possible and less difficult.

But until lately there was no official system of aid on discharge strictly so called, for those sentenced to penal servitude—that is, long terms of imprisonment. What is known as the gratuity system in convict prisons operated for many years as the principal method of providing a prisoner on his discharge with means of obtaining the necessities of life. The gratuity was a sum of money which could be earned for general industry, with good conduct; it had no relation to the work done, being based solely on the degree of the prisoner's industry. He was not allowed to spend any part of the gratuity while in prison, and the maximum that could be earned was £5.

Rehabilitation Costly

During Sir E. Ruggles-Brise's administration great improvements have been made in the system of aid on discharge. The prison commissioners informed the Secretary of State that after full consideration they had come to the conclusion that the task of rehabilitation in the case of a man on discharge from a sentence of penal servitude was too difficult and costly to be left entirely to voluntary agencies, unaided by any grant of public funds and working independently of each other at a problem where unity of method and direction are, above all things, required. Winston Churchill, to whom these views were represented, at once agreed that a new agency should be established for the aid of discharged convicts and announced his decision in the House of Commons. Accordingly the Central Association for the Aid of Discharged Convicts has been formed, which combines all those societies which had previously been operating independently at prisons.

This new association is subsidized by the government, and is not dependent on voluntary contributions.

It undertakes to make provision for every discharged convict, so that he may not when released be without the necessities of life and a fair prospect of rehabilitation. Every convict is interviewed at a reasonable period before discharge, when his wishes and circumstances are ascertained, and if he desires to place himself under the care of any of the societies represented on the association, arrangements are made accordingly.

Work for Discharged Prisoners

Experience has shown that the

gratuity system was not a success,

Sir E. Ruggles-Brise induced the

government to abolish all gratuities,

to raise the government grant from 6d.

to 1s. per head, and to place this

money at the disposition of the aid

societies. The financial resources of

these societies has thus been greatly

increased, and every discharged pris-

oner, irrespective of length of sen-

tence, now receives the personal at-

tention of the society attached to the

prison. The societies make it their

business to find employment for dis-

charged prisoners, to find respectable

lodgings or homes in which they may

be placed, and in special cases main-

tained; to visit, encourage, and re-

port on the progress of all persons

under the care of the society; to ac-

company prisoners to the railway sta-

tion and see them off, if required.

The societies keep records of their

dealings with discharged prisoners

and cooperate with the Board of Com-

mittee.

The new system is working satisfactorily. Sir Evelyn states: "There is every reason to hope that the system of aid-on-discharge both in convict and local prisons is now placed on a sound and effective basis, and that through its operation many cases will be saved from a relapse into criminal ways owing to the personal care and individual attention which the new system postulates as a condition of efficiency. During 1918, 21,588 convicted prisoners were discharged, of whom 7,718, or 36 per cent, were aided; and of these latter 75 per cent were suitably placed in good empl-

oyment. "These improved methods furnish a remarkable example of the application of what may be called the new spirit in the prison administration of this country, i. e., the cordial and harmonious cooperation between official and voluntary effort, which experience shows every day to be not only the best, but the only effective method for dealing with the problem of the discharged prisoner."

Assistance to Families

A large proportion of the remarkable decline in recidivism that has taken place, especially since the war, may be credited to the new system of aid-on-discharge. Since the formation of the central association, the number of persons convicted on indictment with six or more previous convictions has fallen by 80 per cent. In 1910 there were 1068 prisoners convicted who had previously served a sentence of penal servitude, while in 1918 there was only 297. A great reduction has also taken place in the number of male convicts classified as recidivist after reception into prison. Prior to 1911 the number frequently exceed 900 annually, while in 1918 it was only 191.

The aid societies now give assistance to the wives and families of men undergoing imprisonment, and steps are taken to insure that no deserving case is overlooked. As president of the newly constituted central committee of discharged prisoners aid societies, Sir Evelyn has appealed for the establishment of a national society for the prevention of crime and the protection of the young offender.

STATE HEADLIGHT LAW SUSTAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The new state regulations specifying the focus, lenses and adjustment of headlights on automobiles have been upheld by the Boston courts in three cases of violation charged by police officers. Although two of the cases were filed and the third appealed, all on evidence that the services of an expert adjuster had been employed, the judge asserted that, regardless of whether the law can be complied with, the terms of the statute will be applied as it was given to the court. The judge added that if the defendant had made an honest attempt to comply with the law without success a finding of guilty would be made and placed on file. Revocation of registration rights for a period of time is the penalty for non-compliance that has been suggested by the registrar of Motor vehicles.

RULING MADE ON LIABILITY QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—That the statutory financial liability of a stockholder of a trust company may be set off by the bank commissioner against any suit by such stockholder to recover a debt from the trust company, was the ruling made by J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, in relation to the proceedings pending between a Boston bank and the trustees of the Charles Ponzi operations of last year. Mr. Allen also held that a debt owed by the trust company to a stockholder may not be set off by him against statutory liability. In this instance the statutory liability is represented by a sum equal to the par value of the holdings of the stockholder in the trust company.

WASTE A MENACE TO ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

BRANTFORD, Ontario—Waste and unuseful constitute the greatest present menace to Ontario, according to Minister Doherty, Provincial Minister of Agriculture, who addressed an audience of United Farmers here. He offered as a solution, industry, thrift and brotherhood on the part of every one. The present situation demanded that cooperation be exercised. Falling prices meant millions of dollars' loss to the farmers, but though bewildered by conditions, they should keep their live stock off the market and not give their cattle away because of feed shortage.

WAGES A LEADING TOPIC IN IRELAND

Proposed Reductions Strenuously
Opposed by Civil Servants,
as Living Cost Is High

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Protests are being made by civil servants against the proposed reduction in their bonuses, and one of them writing to the press makes a graphic comparison between the present prices of household necessities and those that prevailed before the war. He shows that coal heads the list with a 500 per cent increase in the seven years. Bacon, potatoes, and sugar are up 300 per cent each; bread, 270 per cent; cabbage, 200 per cent; meat, 152 per cent; butter and milk, 100 per cent each, and so on, the total percentage averaging 272 per cent above the level of 1914.

These improved methods furnish a remarkable example of the application of what may be called the new spirit in the prison administration of this country, i. e., the cordial and harmonious cooperation between official and voluntary effort, which experience shows every day to be not only the best, but the only effective method for dealing with the problem of the discharged prisoner."

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

LARGE SQUAD AT CORNELL IS READY

Coach Dobie Has More Than 100 Men From Whom to Select His 1921 Aggregation—Colgate, Dartmouth on Card

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ITHACA, New York—Upward of 100 candidates for the Cornell University football team are expected to report at Schoellkopf Field here Monday, the day selected by Head Coach Gilmour Dobie for the opening of gridiron activities at Ithaca. The athletic association has sent out a summons to report to every student known to be a football prospect, and replies already received indicate that the response will be as generous as it is enthusiastic. The management is hopeful that the first week's attendance at practice will be a record one.

Football coaching at Cornell this fall will be in charge of Gilmour Dobie, formerly head coach at the University of Washington and the United States Naval Academy, with a long string of victories for teams he had coached to his credit in some 16 years of such experience. This will be Dobie's second year at Cornell. He will probably have a larger squad to work with than that of last season, and many of the players will have the advantage of one year's grounding in his system.

Dobie will have two assistant coaches, Raymond Hunt, who served as assistant coach here last fall, and Clyde Mayer, captain of last year's eleven and right halfback on the varsity for two years. In the first two weeks' practice Paul Eckley, the freshman coach, will also help out in the preliminary training of the varsity.

During the summer the gridiron at Schoellkopf Field has been remade, about two feet of loam having been put on as a top dressing and the whole resodded. With a new system of drainage the field will be in a much better shape than ever before. Arrangements have also been made to increase the seating capacity of the field for all important games, and stands accommodating 3000 persons will be built on the west side of the enclosure and possibly another at the south end.

The most important games will be those with Colgate University and Dartmouth College. The Colgate game falls in the week of the inauguration of Livingston Farrand as Cornell's new president, naturally an important event in the history of the university. At the same time the college of architecture is to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary, and, finally, Saturday, the twenty-second, will be a sort of fall alumni reunion day when the alumni of New York State particularly will be invited to return to their alma mater as guests of the university. The week-end of the Colgate game, therefore, will be more or less of a holiday time and the game itself promises to draw one of the largest crowds in local football history. The Dartmouth game on October 29 will bring the Green team to Ithaca for the first time since 1913, and as Dartmouth stands among the front rank teams, the game will be one of the big events on the gridiron calendar this fall. The complete schedule follows:

October 1—St. Bonaventure's at Ithaca; 8—Rochester University at Ithaca; 15—Western Reserve University at Ithaca; 22—Colgate University at Ithaca; 29—Dartmouth College at Ithaca.

November 5—Columbus University at Columbus; 12—Springfield Training School at Ithaca; 25—University of Pennsylvania at Pennsylvania.

A rather large nucleus of football letter men will come out for the team this fall, consisting of a majority of last year's varsity team. They are Capt. W. S. Dodge '22, and W. P. Knauss '22, tackles; C. L. Brayton '23, center; D. A. Munro '23, and E. V. Goutlock '23, ends; W. D. P. Carey '23, fullback, and E. L. Kaw '23, left halfback. Other "C" men from last year who will report are H. R. Kay '22, H. L. Eberle '23, and W. P. Goets '22, line backer; and G. P. Lechner '22, and J. E. Wahl '22, backs. A number of men ineligible last season, and a few players on last year's freshman team are also coming out for the varsity, as well as some who have had no previous football experience of consequence. L. C. Hanson '23, Cornell's heavyweight wrestler, W. R. Rollo '23, of the baseball team, and D. E. Marshall '22, E. A. Calleon '23, and C. W. Oiney '22, crew men, will also try out in football this year.

MISS MILLE GADE COMPLETES SWIM

NEW YORK, New York—Completing a 145-mile swim begun at Albany last Friday, Miss Mille Gade, a swimming instructor at the New York Young Women's Christian Association, arrived at Battery Park at 10:57 o'clock yesterday morning. A launch and a rowboat accompanied her down the Hudson River.

She left Albany at 9:30 o'clock last Friday morning and covered, including detours, approximately 153 miles. She was in the water 63h 35m.

Members of Miss Gade's party said that she had nearly cut the record for the swim in halves. The total elapsed time when thefeat was accomplished by a man, named Cooper, 25 years ago, was 11 days and 4 hours. Her total elapsed time was given as 6 days, 1 hour and 7 minutes.

KUNAGAE WILL NOT COMPETE

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Ichiya Kunagae, the Japanese tennis star, will not compete in the United

States national lawn tennis singles championship which will begin today at the Germantown Cricket Club. This announcement was made yesterday by the tournament committee, which learned that the Japanese was unable to appear on the courts.

LEADING TEAMS IN AMERICAN BOTH LOSE

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING
P. C. Won Lost
New York 82 51 .626
Cleveland 82 51 .626
Boston 82 50 .625
Washington 66 49 .492
Detroit 62 52 .484
Chicago 56 71 .474
Philadelphia 47 81 .367

RESULTS THURSDAY
Philadelphia 6, New York 5
Detroit 15, Cleveland 1
St. Louis 4, Chicago 3
GAMES TODAY
New York at Philadelphia
Boston at Washington
Cleveland at St. Louis
Detroit at Chicago

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The New York Americans lost a game yesterday, but so did Cleveland, and the relative standing of the first two clubs was in no way affected. The Highlanders' defeat, their third in five starts, came only after an uphill struggle on the part of Philadelphia, which scored the tying and winning runs in the last half of the ninth inning. Detroit, on the other hand, left little room for doubt as to the winner of its game with Cleveland, for after the champions took a one-run lead in the fourth inning T. R. Cobb's players collected 15 in their remaining times at bat, and in addition kept their opponents scoreless for the balance of the game. St. Louis, in the other game played on the circuit, defeated Chicago in a ninth-inning rally, 4 to 3.

In the National League, Boston was the only first-division team in action yesterday, the Braves losing and winning in their double-header with Philadelphia. The opening game appeared like a 6-to-0 shutout for the locals up to the ninth inning, when Joseph Oeschger let down in his pitching, and this fact coupled with a pair of errors on one ground ball enabled the tailenders to snatch victory away. The second contest was virtually all Boston's from the start. In a single game played at Chicago the Cubs had the better of the Cincinnati Reds, 6 to 2.

ATHLETICS WIN AT FINISH
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Philadelphia, in a ninth-inning rally, defeated the New York Highlanders yesterday, 6 to 5. The locals outdid the New Yorkers 9 to 5, errors allowing most of the visitors' runs. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 2 6 9 4
New York ... 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 5 5 0

Batteries—Rommel and Perkins; Collins, Rogers and Schanz. Umpires—Morlarty and Wilson.

WHITE SOX LOSE IN NINTH
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—St. Louis rallied in the ninth inning of yesterday's game and defeated the Chicago White Sox, 4 to 3. The visitors got away to a three-run lead in the first inning, but were overtaken in the seventh. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 4 10 0
Chicago 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 6 0

Batteries—Bayne and Severson; Wilkins and Schalk. Umpires—Chill and Nallin.

DETROIT 15, CLEVELAND 1
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Four "big innings" gave Detroit an overwhelming victory over the Cleveland champions yesterday, 15 to 1. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Detroit 0 0 0 0 3 2 5 0 15 20 1
Cleveland 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 6 1 2

Batteries—Daus and Bassler; Morton, Sothoron, Caldwell and Shainult; O'Neill, Potters—Dineen and Owens.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING
P. C. Won Lost

Pittsburgh 80 51 .611
New York 82 54 .603
St. Louis 75 59 .560
Boston 72 61 .541
Brooklyn 69 64 .519
Cincinnati 60 74 .448
Chicago 52 82 .388
Philadelphia 46 91 .336

RESULTS THURSDAY
Philadelphia 8, Boston 6
Cincinnati 12, Philadelphia 2
Chicago 6, Cincinnati 2

GAMES TODAY
Philadelphia at Boston
Brooklyn at New York
St. Louis at Cincinnati
Chicago at Pittsburgh

REBATES ONLY GET EVEN BREAK
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston Braves divided a double-header with Philadelphia yesterday, losing a six-run lead in the ninth inning of the game and winning the second, 13 to 2. The score by innings:

First Game
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 8 10 2

Batteries—Winters, Bettis and Peters; Brugay; Oeschger, McQuillan and Gowdy. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

Second Game
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 13 1 1

Batteries—Winters, Bettis and Peters; Brugay; Oeschger, McQuillan and Gowdy. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

CUBS DEFEAT REDS
CHICAGO, Illinois—Chicago outlasted the Cincinnati Reds in yesterday's game and won 5 to 2. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 2 6 7 0

Batteries—Cheeves and O'Farrell; Donohue, Coombes and Wingo. Umpires—Hart and Brennan.

ALBIONS DEFEATED IN CRICKET PLAY

YORKSHIRE CRICKET CLUB OF TORONTO RETAINS POSSESSION OF THE JOHN ROSS ROBERTSON CUP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The Yorkshire Cricket Club of this city retained possession of the John Ross Robertson Cup, and the Canadian championship yesterday morning, when it took three of the Yorkshire batsmen only 58 minutes to knock out the 73 runs in the second innings necessary to defeat the Albion Cricket Club, also of Toronto, in the final game at Rosedale Field.

During the first day's play the Albions made 95 and 94 runs, respectively, in their two innings, while Yorkshire made 117 for their first innings.

At the commencement of the second innings Yorkshire sent Kerslake and Joy to bat, with Meyten and Wakefield opposing them. Both played cautiously, but finally Joy was run out after making nine of the 34 runs for the first wicket. V. Campbell joined Kerslake and soon started to hit the bowling freely. Inside of 50 minutes from the start of the innings the needed total of 73 had been reached, and Campbell's feat of making 35 runs in six and one-half minutes was one that had seldom, if ever, been equaled in Canadian cricket.

When the Kerslake-Campbell partnership started, the latter hit Roberts for two 4's and a 6 in succession and by four more 4's, a 3 and two 1's he gained the needed points for his team. Yorkshire won the match by nine wickets and three runs. The scores:

YORKSHIRE—Second Inning
F. Joy, run out 9
W. Kerslake, not out 28
V. Campbell, not out 35
Extras 4
Total 73

FRANCE WINNER OVER BELGIUM

Captures the Annual Athletic Meet Between These Two Countries by 76 to 40 1/2

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROUBAIX, France—France defeated Belgium by 76 points to 40 1/2 in an annual athletic meeting, held recently at Roubaix, on the grounds of the Racing Club of that town. The result was quite as anticipated, as Belgium has seldom been able to prove her superiority to France in all-round athletics. This annual meeting between the athletes of France and Belgium was first held in 1912, when France gained a handsome victory. This result was repeated in 1913 and 1914. In 1915-16-17-18 the meeting was held in abeyance, and in 1919 Belgium gained a win by 8 points. Last year the meeting did not take place.

The superiority of the Frenchmen over their opponents this year may be judged, to some extent, by the fact that only one first place was gained by a Belgian, Paul Brochart, winning the 100-meter dash in 11s. He got away to a bad start, but came in with a fine burst at the finish and broke the tape inches ahead of André Mourlon, who was closely followed by a fellow-Frenchman in René Loralin. In the 200-meter dash René Jamois carried the French colors first past the post, the second man being Maurice Durey, also of France, and the third Gustave Meuleman of Belgium. The time taken was 23s. It is only fair to state that the track was in anything but ideal condition, and some of the times, therefore, were distinctly good.

Gaston Fery, one of the most promising athletes in France at the present day, gained a remarkably easy victory in the 400-meter dash. Neither Maurice Delbart, France, nor Georges Robyn, Belgium, who finished second and third respectively, was able to extend the winner, who covered the distance in 50s. without great effort. Edmond Brossard, running 800 meters in 2m. 14 2-5s., gained a good win for France, the second man to breast the tape being his compatriot, Robert Gouilleux. The field started off very slowly in this event, and began to speed up only when half the distance had been traversed. Joseph Van der Wee of Belgium finished third. The relay race, over a similar distance, ended in a win for France by eight meters in 3m. 32 2-5s.

Brossard repeated his victory in the 1500-meter run when he landed home ahead of another Frenchman, Fredéric Langrenay, in 4m. 14 4-5s. Leon Fourneau of Belgium occupying the third position. Louis Corlet, the well-known French cross-country man, carried off the 5000-meter run in 16m. 3 1-5s. A feature of this race was the plucky display of Valmy Paquet of Belgium, who hung tightly onto the leader and finished second, just beating another Belgian representative, Adrien Neckebroek. The performances in the 110-meter hurdles were not very good, and only two competitors completed the course without knocking over more than five hurdles. Both these men were Frenchmen, Marcel Jourde and Charles Audinot, who finished in the order named, the winner's time being 17 1-5s.

The superiority of the French representatives was not confined to track races, for, when the field events came to be decided, there was little comparison between the teams. In the discus-throw Daniel Pierre of France attained a distance of 38.75 meters. Paul Beranger, also of France, throwing exactly one meter less. The third man was Gustave Wuyts, with a throw of 34.97 meters. Pierre also won the

weight-put with 12.87 meters. Wuyts being second, and Leon Pottier, also of Belgium, third. Paul Couillard of France obtained an easy win in the long jump.

Conditions were unfavorable for long-jumping, but Couillard cleared 8.75 meters with ease, and looked quite capable of doing even more. It would not be surprising if he were soon to lower the French record in this particular event. In the high jump, Pierre Lowden and Robert Guilloux, both of France, tied for the first place at 1.80 meters. Jean Hennault of Belgium ranked third, with 1.75 meters. The competitors in the pole-vaulting were somewhat hampered by a strong wind, but, nevertheless, Charles Musard managed to get over 3.20 meters. The second place was tied for Paul Lagard of France and René Powell, of Belgium, both of whom cleared 3 meters.

NORTHERN RIVALS MEET AT LEEDS

Percy Holmes Bats Finely and Makes 132 in the Yorkshire vs. Lancashire Cricket Match

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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Extras 4
Total 73

SURREY DEFEATS KENT AT THE OVAL

ENGLISH COUNTY MATCH SET APART FOR THE BENEFIT OF J. W. HITCH

PRODUCES SOME FINE CRICKET

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The English county cricket championship match between Surrey and Kent, set apart for the benefit of J. W. Hitch, terminated, as cables to The Christian Science Monitor at the time, in a victory for Surrey by 75 runs, after a game full of cricket of the highest order. Surrey's first innings of 339 was remarkable for its inconsistency. To begin with, four wickets fell for only 37 runs, the fifth and sixth added 27 runs, and then the last four went for another 23. It was Andrew Sandham and Miles Howell who took most of the sting out of the Kent bowling, especially after lunch on the first day, when they became complete masters of the situation. Sandham's display was very fine, and Howell applied a perfectly straight bat to everything that came along.

When Sandham had gone for 123, J. W. Hitch came in, and treated the enthusiastic crowd to some "live" hitting, scoring 71 in 45 minutes. Miles Howell was run out when attempting his one hundredth run, and his was a great innings in its own way. Kent had a little batting at the end of the day, and scored 42 for the loss of H. T. W. Hardinge's wicket. The visitors' fielding throughout the long Surrey innings was magnificent, and never flagged. F. E.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RESORTS

NEW ENGLAND

Hotel Arlington

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NEW YORK

NEW YORK

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implies that by standards and by prox-

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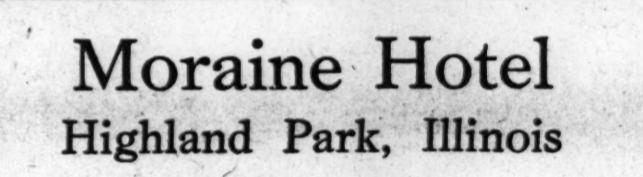
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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

COTTON, RAILROADS AND STEEL GAINING

Steady Improvement Noted in Two Latter Lines and Sudden Rise of First Named Commodity Are Encouraging Signs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK. New York—Aside from the transient upward flight of the price for raw cotton that has added millions of dollars to the value of this commodity, there is coming to light the steady improvement in the railroad and steel situation in the United States. The foregoing are but three points taken to indicate the increasing momentum with which prosperity is returning.

While many claim the price for cotton has been too low, and in such a case there is bound to be a natural rise to a level more in keeping with its intrinsic worth, it is pointed out in connection with the sensational rise this week that part of this was due to speculation abetted through fear aroused by the reduced crop estimate and talk of shortage accepted by those who may have forgotten that there are millions of bales held over from last year.

The effect of the rise in quotations is shown by the following statement by Joseph A. McCord, chairman of the Atlantic Federal Reserve Board:

"The increased price of cotton will benefit the farmers, the merchants and the interior banker. I have no doubt that it will stimulate trade by furnishing a market for goods which the farmers of the south, our largest southern class of consumers, have not been able to buy on account of the depression of the past year and the low price of their staple."

"We must have a market for textile products in order that the manufacturer can with safety buy the incoming crop. We now see signs of a marked improvement in the demand for textile products, which in turn creates a demand for raw cotton. There is evidence that the manufacturers of cotton are keen to buy."

"The cotton crop will be short throughout the belt, but what might have been a serious raw cotton famine will be prevented by the carry-over of last year's crop, a considerable part of which is still in the hands of the producers."

"Ample financial resources are available to assist the producers in obtaining the full benefits of supply and demand, as it operates upon the price of cotton, but these resources cannot be used for speculative purposes, and the crops and the carry-over must be marketed gradually and in an orderly manner."

Railroad Incomes

Encouragement is to be found in the July reports from the largest railroads that almost all show large increases in their net revenue compared with the same month last year, when in some instances there were heavy deficits. There are various explanations for the improvement, and much stress is laid upon the reductions in operating and maintenance expenses. However, the result gives ground for the expectation that with more business the returns will increase even in greater proportion.

It is estimated that net operating income for the railroads as a whole for July may be about \$75,000,000. This would be an annual rate of about 4.6 per cent on tentative valuation for rate-making purposes. It would contrast with net operating income of \$51,778,000, or at the rate of 3.1 per cent in June and \$37,080,000, or at the rate of 2.4 per cent in May.

In commenting on Rock Island, Hayden Stone & Co. says: "The splendid earnings of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad for July are in keeping with the definite turn for the better in the general railroad situation which has been in evidence for several months."

"July showed a balance for rentals, interest and other deductions of \$2,458,665 and a surplus after interest of \$1,098,641. Not only was this surplus equal to 30 per cent of a year's preferred dividend requirements, but it cured the small deficit after interest in the first six months of \$397,167 and left the system for the seven months \$701,474 ahead of interest charges. In the same period of 1920, deficit after interest was \$7,491,104, so that there has been a comparative improvement amounting to \$28,192,578."

Steel and Iron

In regard to the steel and iron situation the Iron Age says: "An upward turn in output after nine months of steady decline is shown in the pig iron statistics for August. The total was 854,192 tons, or 30,780 tons per day, against 864,555 tons in July, or 27,889 tons per day. Taken in connection with the larger buying of mid-August and the firmer tendency of prices, this increase in output confirms what has been said recently of a slight improvement in consumption."

"While there was a net gain of but one furnace last month, the larger yield being due to operation of many stacks at a better rate than in July, the outlook is for further improvement in September. Seven more furnaces have either gone in since the month opened, or are scheduled to start up before September 15."

"Capacity of the 70 furnaces in blast as the month came in was 30,370 tons per day, against 28,175 per day for 69 furnaces August 1, based on their performance in July. A gain of one furnace followed the loss of no less than 255 furnaces from the active list in preceding nine months."

"In finished steel the rate of mill operations has not changed yet. There are not a few reports of better busi-

ness in August than in July. Competition is rather sharper in the heavier products, plates, shapes and bars, and prices are more commonly 1.65 cents and 1.70 cents."

"In the central west inquiries for 7000 tons tank wire were up in addition to the 17,000 tons recently reported for Mexico. Manufacturers of iron pipe announced a reduction of \$10 to \$12 per ton, effective September 1, the fourth reduction since opening of the year. The lighter products, sheets, plate and wire, have made a better showing in the orders of the past two weeks."

The Credit Clearing House weekly report of merchandising activities by manufacturers and wholesalers shows a slight increase of buying by the general public in the south and middle agricultural and east sections, but only in the north agricultural section is there increased purchasing by merchants.

DIVIDENDS

Lehigh Valley Railroad, quarterly of 2 1/2% on preferred, and quarterly of 1 1/4% on common payable October 1 to stock of September 17.

New York Central Railroad, quarterly of 1 1/4% payable November 1 to stock of September 20.

American Stores Company, quarterly of \$1 on common and 1 1/4% on the first and second preferred, all payable October 1 to stock of September 30.

Hercules Powder, extra of 1% on common, in addition to quarterly of 2% on that issue, both payable September 24 to stock of September 15. An extra dividend of the same amount was declared three months ago.

St. Louis, Rocky Mountain Pacific, quarterly of 1% on common and of 1 1/4% on preferred, payable September 30 to stock of September 19.

International Harvester, quarterly cash of 1 1/4% on common, payable October 15 to stock of September 24.

Statue in Lancashire

"Most of the mills in Lancashire were stopped for both coal and orders. The few who were running on oil fuel were not enamored of the experiment, and so there was no great inducement to effect a settlement—from the employers' point of view—at any rate, until the coal dispute was ended. But now both the colliers and the cotton operatives are back at work, the latter—in the American section—working four days per week as against three in pre-strike days.

"During the depressing nine months through which we have just passed," continued the exchange member, "the writing on the wall was too plain to be misunderstood, and I have not during that time indulged in flatulent optimism, but the evidences of a trade revival have immensely increased of late, so that, I think, prophecy is now fairly simple. I believe the cotton trade is out of the woods, and that a renewed period of prosperity lies before it. That prosperity will not be of the hectic and evanescent character of the boom of 1919, but will take more of the steadiness of pre-war conditions. Fortunes will not be made with the same ease and rapidity as they were during the boom, and whilst, naturally, this may be the desire of individuals, no one desires a return to those wild and tumultuous times such as prevailed throughout the greater part of 1919, when spinners were glad to escape from 'change because they didn't want any more orders' and the demand for yarns was such that almost any price could be obtained.

Basics for Optimism

"Three main causes contribute to my present hopeful view of the situation:

"(1) Many of the eastern markets are 'starved' to the point when, whether or no, they must buy.

"(2) The conditions of settlement in both the coal and cotton disputes assure industrial peace for sufficient time to allow of our getting into our stride.

"(3) The large 'carry-over' and crop reports promise supplies of the raw material at reasonable prices for the next 12 months.

Spinners still complain that yarn prices offered are such that they are not, in the main, holding their own," continued the cotton agent. "This is undoubtedly true of those who are still using up stocks of cotton which were bought at the high prices ruling during the spring and summer of 1920, but where spinning is being done from cotton bought on 'spot' today prices are just about paying. It should be repeated, however, that such cases form a small minority, and whilst, naturally, this may be the desire of individuals, no one desires a return to those wild and tumultuous times such as prevailed throughout the greater part of 1919, when spinners were glad to escape from 'change because they didn't want any more orders' and the demand for yarns was such that almost any price could be obtained.

MOTOR SHIPS ARE REPORTED BUSY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Although hundreds of steamers are tied up, all large motor ships are in active operation, despite the slump in ocean freight rates. Unquestioned economies of the Diesel-engined ships have caused the rapid development of this type. The first large motor ship was built in 1911. On June 30, 1914, there were 290 such vessels aggregating 234,000 gross tons, and on June 30, 1921, nearly 1500, totaling 1,263,000 tons. It is significant that the old-established British companies, generally thought to be conservative, have ordered numbers of motor vessels.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In support of this statement it is only necessary to mention the keen competition which is now being manifested between the rival systems for passenger patronage. The advent of the large motor char-a-banc with its attractions to the traveling public, has already caused the adoption of a forward policy by the railway companies in the variety and cheapness of their facilities. And the same contest will take place in respect to goods traffic when the various motor companies have brought their network of interlocking systems of parcels delivery nearer to perfection.

An important factor in the situation is the possibility of the reduction of costs open to motor vehicles. Recent progress in the direction of cheaper fuel includes developments which would seem to point to the fact that producer gas will soon be available.

A portable producer plant has been invented which is small enough to be fixed inside the driver's cab and has a weight of only 200 pounds. Both size and weight will probably be reduced very soon. When to this is added the fact that the contrivance is automatic in action and that its cost in fuel works out to only .085 of a penny per mile per ton it will readily be admitted that a powerful new factor has made its appearance.

The Point of Coordination

At the same time it is not to be anticipated that the motor will have everything its own way. For certain kinds of traffic the railway will still be the most economical means of transport. For heavy goods and long distances, the economy of the railway is unchallenged. For light parcels and for relatively short distances, on the other hand, the motor is even now assuming predominance. These two facts would seem to point to the ultimate outcome of the period of rivalry.

What will happen will be, in all probability, that a coordination of the two systems will evolve itself, and that the transport system of the country will become, in consequence, vastly more efficient and economical.

But for this to come about the tendency at present visible for the two kinds of transport to develop in separate watertight compartments must be brought to an end. The interests engaged in road transport are manifesting an attitude quite understand-

COTTON TEXTILE TRADE PROSPECTS

"Industry Is Out of the Woods and Prosperity Lies Ahead," Says Manchester Exchange Member, Discussing Situation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROTTERDAM, Holland—Eight Dutch navigation companies, each having a direct line of service with the United States, have just formed a trust under the name of "Vereenigde Nederlandse Scheepvaartmaatschappij" (United Dutch Navigation Company), with a capital of 100,000,000 florins.

The companies who form the trust are the Holland America Line, Royal Dutch, Java-China, Rotterdam Lloyd Line, Steamship Company, Japan Line, Royal Packer Company and the Maas Navigation Company.

The principal object of the undertaking is to fill up the gaps which have occurred and to insure regular communication between Holland and certain foreign ports, which, before the war, was based upon fears which cannot be substantiated; and an all-round view of the question, which it is possible to obtain by a perusal of the trade press, particularly "La Dépêche Coloniale et Maritime" and "La Vie Maritime," that German shipowners were behind the combine, was a step.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor, on the authority of information from most reliable sources, is in a position to most emphatically deny the truth of this rumor. The Dutch navigation companies are among the most powerful and the most prosperous of the world, and can very well do without foreign aid or interference.

The United Dutch Navigation Company has already inaugurated its lines of service to Africa, Australia, British India and the Far East.

Canal Control Question

It is further feared that, as was the case when the railway companies obtained control of the canals, the tendency of the companies would be to concentrate on rail facilities and to stifle the alternative system, thus robbing the nation of an invaluable asset.

To this it is replied that, the roads being free to all, and the capital necessary to enter the motor transport business not being large, the monopoly of the railway companies would be almost impossible of achievement.

Further, their entry into the trade would add another element of competition as against large motor amalgamations, and their advantages in the way of already existing accommodation for housing vehicles and handling goods would tend to cheapen transport costs all round.

It is only reasonable to expect that the granting of power to the companies would result in genuine economic improvements in transport without the danger of a monopoly.

The Berlin Bourse, the same advice

stated, probably would be closed until next week to enable members to catch up with the high pressure of activity caused by excessive speculation. Similar measures were taken a fortnight ago when the machinery of the Berlin exchange became congested because of the enormous business then being transacted.

Local dealers reported little more than a nominal market for marks although German interests are believed to have been among the recent heavy buyers of raw cotton.

All other leading foreign bills, notably the British rate, were active and strong.

SHIPPING TRUST IN HOLLAND FORMED

Includes Eight Dutch Navigation Companies, Each With Direct Service to United States

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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BRITISH RAILWAYS VERSUS MOTOR CAR

Commercial and Industrial Interests Discuss Question of Future Transportation Involving Both Methods

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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PILGRIM IDEALS AGAIN EXALTED

General Society of Mayflower Descendants Dedicates Memorial at Plymouth as Part of Its Triennial Congress Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PLYMOUTH, Massachusetts—Lions which the world may learn from the ideals and acts of the Pilgrims of Plymouth were again cited yesterday at the exercises held in dedication of the granite memorial erected by the General Society of Mayflower Descendants to the half of the Pilgrim band who perished during the first winter of the colony. On the summit of Cole's Hill, the monument overlooks Plymouth Rock and the harbor where the Mayflower finally dropped anchor, and its dedication marks practically the concluding feature of the major events of the tercentenary year, as well as the close of the triennial congress of the society.

Presiding in place of Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, past governor-general of the general society, Asa P. French, past deputy governor-general, sketched a background of historical significance. It has become increasingly apparent at congresses of the society, he said, that some memorial should be raised in commemoration of those "martyrs in the cause of liberty and humanity." History records that Myles Brewster was the most active minister to the needs of the colony, he added, in introducing Benjamin Brewster, Episcopal Bishop of Maine and lineal descendant of the Pilgrim leader.

The monument we dedicate today commemorates one of those stories of sacrifice which mean so much to human society not less but gain," Dr. Brewster declared in his address. "Truly these forefathers of ours 'lived dangerously' in a very real and definite sense. In their attitude toward the hard things that call for bravery, they have bequeathed to us a rich heritage."

Significance of Event

The speaker then turned to a consideration of the adventure of the Pilgrims in relation to the "broad currents of thought which affect powerfully the course of history." He pointed out that they were Puritans "with a difference"—that difference being that they were "Separatists," breaking away "as always will happen under a policy of indiscriminate repression." The Scrooby congregation, the nucleus of the Mayflower company, he said, dates from 1606, scarcely two years after King James promulgated his theory of absolutism. Dr. Brewster asserted that great credit was due to the Rev. John Robinson for "the distinctive quality" of the Scrooby group, which "followed the logic of their individualistic doctrine to its conclusion." In cleaving to their ideal, he said, "they were more single-minded than the bulk of the Puritan party. They sacrificed the lesser loyalty of authority to the higher loyalty to the Spirit." Faced with the choice of prison or exile, they became Pilgrims.

John Robinson's Influence

Although John Robinson's preachings are not available, the speaker said, his writings indicate the teachings to the Pilgrims. Describing the leader, he said of him, "Though a man of positive convictions, we find him warning against the dangers of 'disputation in religion,' arguing for civil tolerance of alleged religious errors on the ground that many 'being at first constrained to practice against conscience lose all conscience afterwards.'

"Now it is the simple truth," Dr. Brewster continued, "that in the temper of the Plymouth colony—by contrast particularly with the strong neighboring colony of Massachusetts Bay—we see plainly the fruit of this 'Christian wisdom' of their pastor whom they left behind. This distinction has not always been recognized, and historical justice demands that we recognize it. In sympathy with the spirit of their open-minded pastor, the Plymouth Pilgrims had moved from a position of negative revolt to a positive stage."

The speaker quoted the declaration of President Harding at the tercentenary celebration in August, that the Pilgrim ideals of self-government are "the basis of social conduct, of community relations throughout the world."

Many-Sided Aims

"Indeed," Dr. Brewster said, "we touch but one element in the character and power of these Pilgrim Fathers when we speak of their individualism. That was the more superficial element, forced into temporary prominence by the political and religious ferment of their age. More fundamental was their innate social consciousness."

"For, though the sixteenth-century emphasis upon individualism was no doubt a necessary phase in the evolution of society, and though we derive from it valuable elements, not lightly to be abandoned, individualism is by no means the last word in human progress. It is the value of interdependence, not mere independence, that our age is bringing home to us."

Among the resolutions adopted by the congress was one directing the general board of assistants to appoint a committee to be charged with spreading information regarding Pilgrim history and ideals. After long discussion a motion to request the proper education authorities to have the Mayflower Compact read in the public schools on the last school day before Thanksgiving was tabled because of disagreement as to method and degree. The Compact was read to the congress, however, from a copy of the original document.

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JAMAICA REVENUES REFLECT TRADE DROP

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEGO BAY, Jamaica, British West Indies—At the present time Jamaica is not in a very satisfactory financial position. The current financial year began with an actual surplus of \$1,600,000 in round figures, but the government finds itself now faced with a deficit of \$750,000. The deficit was over \$1,400,000, till the amount was pruned down by the elected members during the consideration of the estimates, in the Legislative Council, which has been in session since March 2, an unprecedentedly long time. There has been a serious slump in trade, as the result of over-importations, and the revenue has felt the effect.

The government has not realized its expectations, and many temporary financial measures that were adopted during the war days have had to be reenacted to assist the failing revenue. How the government purposes to meet the deficit, whether by loan or by additional taxation, which latter course would be tantamount to laying the last straw on the camel's back, has not transpired; it is possible, however, that between now and next March, when the financial year ends, the revenue will have increased.

READY TO CALL CONFERENCE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Pointing out to David L. Walsh, junior United States Senator from Massachusetts, that a conference of New England governors to deal with the railroad situation in their territory already had been held and a report made to the Interstate Commerce Commission, Governor Cox, in a letter to the Senator says: "If you, on the ground in Washington, can obtain, or arrange to have furnished, information which would make another conference of the New England governors desirable, I shall be glad to arrange it and will welcome your cooperation."

PORT TO BE ADVERTISED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland—The facilities of Baltimore harbor, and the advantages of shipping to and from this port will be the subject of illustrated lectures in the Far East by William H. Claire, president of the local Foreign Trade Club. He has been given credentials by the Governor of Maryland and by the Mayor of Baltimore.

MANY HORSES WATERED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—More than \$6,000 horses have been given water at the hydrant stations or by the traveling water cart since the horse watering service of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD—Continued

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TELEGRAPH DELIVER ANYWHERE

to Animals was started on June 25, according to the monthly report of the president. Membership in the Jack London Club, the society's protest against cruelties in training animals, has reached 183,366. The American Humane Education Society reports the organization of 13 new Bands of Mercy, making 183,565 in all.

PILGRIM IDEALS AGAIN EXALTED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—More than \$6,000 horses have been given water at the hydrant stations or by the traveling water cart since the horse watering service of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty

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Ivy

EDUCATIONAL

EDUCATION IN GREECE

Historical Review

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
Aristotle declared that man by nature strongly desires to obtain knowledge, and this love of knowledge has been a salient feature of the Greek character and caused the Hellenes in every branch of intellectual development to be prominent and progressive.

It was that race which rose to the highest social and political position in the ancient world and which was in the van of freedom, law, federalism, literature, philosophy, art and commerce, for so long. But it was also the Greek who, by the process of evolving a characteristic educational system from earliest times, tried to inspire the young to serve their country and humanity as perfected citizens.

From the legendary tutor of Achilles, and from the great historic names of thinkers and moralists, such as Thales, Zenophanes, Pythagoras, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, and many others who fostered the Greek culture down to the Middle Ages, and prepared the ground for the Renaissance, one meets these signs of Hellenism on all sides. But the spread of Greek culture was not confined to the European side of the Mediterranean, for even the wild Arabian peoples of Muhammad did not remain unaffected by it; indeed Arabian philosophy, art and civilization are considerably colored by the Hellenic spirit.

Turkish Stagnation

The Turkish overrunning of the lands of Greek culture stopped all progress, yet, notwithstanding this depressing situation, it must be remembered that the culture of Christian Hellenism under the wing of the church was not unsuccessfully fostered, and it trained young men from whom the clergy was recruited. This education, to some degree, was tolerated by the Turks as ecclesiastical.

In advancing this object the patriarchal school, or "the great school of the race," founded by the first patriarch of Constantinople, Genadios, after the fall of that city into the hands of the Turks, stands out in history. But under such conditions of veiled hostility, as were forthcoming from the Ottoman, Greek education had a tendency to wither. Poverty was experienced by the Greek people, and the children of the few who were more affluent were not given much education, because the parents were afraid of making their offspring attractive, lest the boys should be taken away to be converted into Janissaries and the girls carried off to the harems.

It is therefore not surprising to find that the ecclesiastical Zygomas, headmaster of the patriarchal school, wrote with grief in the year 1550 to Martin Crusius: "I see now that all the virtues have passed away from Greek lands and have come amongst you in western Europe, i.e., wisdom, science, art, nobility, wealth, education, down to the group of all the graces. The glory and splendor of the Hellenic muses have been crushed beneath the ponderous Moslem yoke."

The privileged position of the Greek church made it the real guardian of the national spirit. It rapidly developed into the symbol and bond of union in the sight of all Greeks throughout the Ottoman Empire, so that the patriarch of Constantinople was practically looked upon as the living representative and chief of the enslaved nation, and it became the dream of this church to reestablish the Eastern Greek Empire.

The fanatical aversion of the Turk to Greek culture and his suspicion of all enlightenment, made him throw obstacles in the way of every form of schooling. Such as was tolerated in the hands of the priests was often given at night, a fact celebrated by the following popular Hellenic song: "My dear bright moon, do give me light on my way to the school, to learn letters, and to get knowledge of divine things and teachings." The pupils gathered together in the narthex of some church to get from the priests the elements of education, for no regular school buildings existed. They sat on the ground and read from manuscript, as the art of printing came very late into Turkey.

Beginnings of Improvement

To this elementary education the chief ecclesiastical authorities gradually added a higher order of schools, called "Hellenic"; it was their professed aim to revive a study of the day of great Greek literature as well as to preserve the faculty of rhetoric, which had been so prominent amongst the Greeks, and which was so useful for pupils, who were mostly preparing for the service of the church. Very few of them seem to have been intended for secular occupations.

Greek education began to improve in 1665 through the activities of Alexander Maurokordatos, a native of Chios, who, being the Sultan's physician, was so fully in the confidence of that sovereign that he was virtually the Foreign Minister of Turkey. In view of the great services which this man had done for the Turkish Government he was allowed to direct the opening of the Greek schools in the Ottoman Empire and he presented them with copies of the Greek classics.

The good example set by Maurokordatos influenced his sons Nicolas and Constantine to foster higher class Greek education when they became hospodars of Wallachia and Moldavia. Judging from the number of the noted Greek schools at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and the enthusiasm for learning manifested amongst Greeks, one can gain an idea of the extension which Greek education took at that time, and of the new ideas which accompanied it, as seen

in the many conspicuous names that stand forth amongst churchmen, professors of learning and Greek politicians in the Turkish service. With the advance of the eighteenth century a still further progress was made in the Greek educational movement, and the renowned schools, as well as the learned men known as the "great masters of the race," largely increased in number, whereby the spirit of independence and liberty was greatly strengthened.

NEWNHAM COLLEGE JUBILEE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, England—This year Newnham College celebrates its jubilee, for it is now 50 years since the first group of five students were gathered by Professor Sidgwick and installed in a small dwelling house under the charge of Miss Clough.

These five were young women who wished to study under such professors as cared to help them, and they were indeed pioneers, for at that time higher education was nowhere available for women.

It is impossible to trace here the different ways in which the need for education was making itself felt among women; it must suffice to say that a university education was being claimed by increasing numbers, especially as a training for the teaching profession, and that Newnham and Girton colleges took a leading part in meeting that demand.

It was primarily due to the enthusiasm shown by Professor Sidgwick, for the cause of women's education that this handful of students grew rapidly to form a community that needed a permanent home, and soon won for itself recognition in the university. In 1875, four years after the first students met, Newnham Hall was opened as a residence for women students. In 1880 came the legal incorporation of the college, and already the students were allowed to sit for the Tripos examinations, first by the courtesy of the examiners and later by grace of the Senate.

Proof of Women's Intellectuality

The opponents of the experiment had based their arguments on women's supposed incapacity to obtain good classes in the Tripos, but the innovation was justified by a series of examination successes culminating in the years 1887 and 1890, when Miss Ramsay and Miss Fawcett respectively won the honors of being alone in the first class in classics and of being placed above the Senior Wrangler.

Mathematics had been considered the last subject that women would tackle with success, and this result had considerable importance in the history of Newnham. Today such successes would receive little attention, but 30 years ago Miss Fawcett's triumph was made the occasion of a special dinner at Newnham, as marking the end of the myth that women as such were necessarily intellectually inferior to men.

The degree is, of course, still withheld from women students at Cambridge, but even in 1880 women could get their B. A. in London, and many Cambridge students went afterward to London in order to obtain their degrees. This was especially anomalous in those days, for London was barely a university, while at Newnham the students were compelled to work for the honor's degree.

This involved a higher standard than that prevailing at many men's colleges, and indeed a high level of individual work has always been considered an essential at Newnham, in the belief that the university is not the place for the woman whose interests are primarily in society or athletics. This is, of course, in contrast to most of the men's colleges, where a certain proportion of pass men who desire not so much to acquire learning as to play games and make friends are as welcome as honor men. This difference persists today, for the immense number seeking admittance to Newnham allows the maintenance of a high intellectual standard throughout.

The controversy over women's degree began shortly before 1897, in which year the vote went against the women by 1713 to 662. A similar vote in 1920 showed a much reduced majority against, and it seems likely that this or next year will see the acceptance of a compromise granting the degree with some but not all the privileges of university membership. Since the war the main problems that Newnham has had to face have been the increased numbers of applicants, the financial difficulty, and the task of recruiting younger women for the staff. The standard of entrance is now very high, but the fees have not been raised greatly. A recent change in the method of appointing the new staff has been the institution of a three years' period of trial, only after which can an appointment be made permanent.

Mr. Balfour's Address

The jubilee was celebrated by a garden party in Newnham Garden at which 400 old Newnham students were present. The Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour delivered an address, in the course of which he said that he was speaking not as chancellor of the university, for he came incognito. He was one of the small band who had been interested in that great enterprise ever since its inception. He was led to take an interest in it because he was Henry Sidgwick's friend before he became his brother-in-law, and they all knew how his sister, Mrs. Sidgwick, took the first steps toward founding the college 50 years ago.

This, like most other great move-

ments, started from small beginnings. He remembered the time when their students numbered only five, not housed in these magnificent buildings, but in more humble dwellings in Cambridge town. He was amazed on coming back after some years' absence, to note the great development in the institution. This had not been altogether the outcome of the liberality of wealthy men, but had been rendered possible mainly through the unaided efforts of the devoted band of people who had worked there.

The question of the university education of women had nothing but sound argument on the one side, and nothing but absurd prejudice on the other, Mr. Balfour said. They had had 50 years' experience there, and no one could say with truth that their efforts had borne no fruit. The women of this country could have, at a reasonable cost, the same educational advantages as the men. These advantages were the opportunity of using the intelligence with which they were endowed and the opportunity to follow a livelihood in the world that lay before them.

Mr. Balfour referred to the cooperative work of students among themselves, and said that other countries might have more elaborate methods, but in no country in the world was the system of the education of student by student as successful as it was in England.

A BRITISH BANKER'S VIEW OF CLASSICS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, England—An interesting feature of the classical conference recently held at Cambridge was the presidential address. This year, for the first time, the association had gone outside purely educational circles and had installed Dr. Walter Leaf, chairman of the London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, as its president. In his address he gave it as his opinion as one who had been engaged in business in the City of London ever since he graduated at Cambridge, that there was no better training than the classics for a man who hoped to go far in business. He referred to the temporary cloud which had gathered over the classics in education during the war, due to the overpowering necessity of utilizing the natural sciences for munition purposes. At that time there was a tendency to think that "no one could lead the people in war if he had not been trained in the chemistry of fats." But Komensky did not confine his thoughts merely to his own country. During his short stay in England (1641-42) he was busy on a treatise called "Via Lucis" (The Way of Light), dedicated to the Royal Society and published in Amsterdam. This was a book, as Dr. Chudobek says, which was inspired by the hope that the light of true knowledge would bring salvation to mankind, that it would sweep away ignorance and moral baseness, and that it would put an end to religious controversies as well as to cruel wars and contests of nations and families. The lecturer added that his countrymen had still the same belief. They thought also that no true democracy and no real brotherhood would ever be possible without true discipline; not, indeed, military discipline, but the free discipline of a free people, who know that without discipline there is no order, and without order no brotherhood.

Where Education Counted

As an example of such discipline, Dr. Chudobek pointed to the victorious withdrawal of the Tzec-Slovakian forces from southern Russia across the Ural Mountains to Siberia, and across Siberia to Vladivostok. Why was this possible, he asked, in the case of his countrymen? Why was such orderly movement not possible for the Russians? Chiefly because the latter were not so well educated as the Tzecs. These, not being illiterate, liked books and read them eagerly. Indeed, as Tzec works were so scarce in Russia, they improvised, during their anabasis through Asia, their own printing offices in railway wagons, and reprinted the older books they had with them, such as poems, song books, reading books; they also printed, published and distributed new pamphlets and periodicals. As a consequence, when the Tzec soldiers returned home last year, they brought with them whole chests of a new Tzec literature which originated in the Russian steppes and in the vast forests of Siberia.

It is startling to be told that the modern use of the Tzec language as an instrument of culture dates back less than 100 years. When the people lost their independence at the beginning of the Thirty Years' War, they gradually lost also their schools. Dr. Chudobek says that, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, the national situation became so critical that some of the Tzec writers could hardly express their ideas in their own language because they did not know how to use it in its literary form. There was but a handful of Tzec patriots who did not consider the Tzec cause lost, and who were not prepared to accept the Germanization of their whole nation as inevitable. Let Dr. Chudobek tell in his own words the way in which his people were gradually roused from their despondent condition.

"In spite of these hardships," he says, "we awakened to a new reality. Our talented men and women by and by created new Tzec schools where the younger generation became acquainted with our history and learned to use their mother tongue correctly; they created new Tzec literature, a new Tzec art, a new Tzec music, a new Tzec natural science, and, at last, a new Tzec state, a new Tzec independence. We don't exaggerate if we say that education saved us as a nation. For we had nearly no Tzec nobility and no Tzec rich classes, because both of them were partly Germanized and partly of foreign origin: we had only our people—peasants, workmen and artisans.

A New Nobility

There were some leaders of ours in the nineteenth century who considered it a misfortune of our nation that we had lost our Tzec nobility during the Thirty Years' War. (Our nobles were then partly executed by order of the victorious Emperor Ferdinand II, partly had to leave the country like beggars and their estates were confiscated.) But I don't think at all that it was our greatest national misfortune. Having no national nobility of blood, we created a new nobility of spirit. Our nobility are our greatest poets and novelists, our great historians, publicists and politicians, our great painters, sculptors, and composers, our great pedagogues and statesmen.

"And who are these men and women? Look at some of them! Our

TZECHO-SLOVAKIA'S TRADITION

The Educational Revival

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

Few more interesting addresses on education can have been given this year than that which was delivered recently in London by Dr. F. Chudobek, professor of English in the Masaryk University of Brno (Moravia). The lecture was given to an audience interested in the World Association for Adult Education, and is reported in the ninth bulletin of that society.

It appears to have been the national tradition of Tzec-Slovakia from the fourteenth century, or even earlier, to reform schools and churches, and this tradition was reinforced in the seventeenth century by Jan Amos Komensky (Comenius), who left, almost as a legacy to his countrymen, the thorough education of the young as their first national duty. The lecturer said that when Komensky was forced to leave his native land in 1623, and began to sojourn in various other countries, he thought of nothing so incessantly as of a better organization of Tzec schools. Hoping that he would some time return to Bohemia, he wrote a great book, first in Tzec and afterwards in Latin, called *Didactica Magna*, the chief purpose of which was to reform the schools, from the lowest to the highest.

But Komensky did not confine his thoughts merely to his own country.

During his short stay in England (1641-42) he was busy on a treatise called "Via Lucis" (The Way of Light), dedicated to the Royal Society and published in Amsterdam. This was a book, as Dr. Chudobek says, which was inspired by the hope that the light of true knowledge would bring salvation to mankind, that it would sweep away ignorance and moral baseness, and that it would put an end to religious controversies as well as to cruel wars and contests of nations and families. The lecturer added that his countrymen had still the same belief. They thought also that no true democracy and no real brotherhood would ever be possible without true discipline; not, indeed, military discipline, but the free discipline of a free people, who know that without discipline there is no order, and without order no brotherhood.

The EXAMINATION AS A TEST OF ABILITY

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

A significant phase of the college entrance examination is taken up by a man teaching in a preparatory school in Boston, in the following manner:

"Is it not true that the college entrance examination is not as much a test of proficiency in the subjects in which one is examined as a test of ability to do college work? This is a point of view that a college preparatory student rarely takes. He is inclined to assume that getting the college entrance examination out of the way is merely the elimination of a few more or less disagreeable features in his educational life. He is inclined to believe that once the entrance tests have been passed, the goal has been reached. He is right in so far as he sees, but his vision is not far reaching enough. There is something that the average boy and girl is not likely to see clearly, namely, that getting into college does not mean staying there. It is one thing to win a prize or an honor; it is quite another thing to keep it.

"Too many students are asked to

see an education elsewhere at the

end of the first semester in college.

To have the stamp "failed to make good" placed upon them must be rather hard, both for the son or daughter and the parents.

The worst feature of the matter is that this brand of failure is liable to sink in deeper.

To fall at the beginning of a college career means a poor start and because of it, discouragement is apt to result.

The great majority of those who are able to pass the college examinations successfully should be able to remain in college.

Why can't they do so? The answer does not seem difficult.

"Preparation for the college examination is not a matter of days or weeks but rather of years. It is a gradual process, not a hastened one.

One should begin to prepare far in advance of the date set for enrollment.

There is something very definite to plan for here. It is really a serious matter—this progress through an institution of higher learning.

"All of which is a hearty condemnation of each and every cramming process that is in vogue. These methods accomplish only a temporary result.

Rarely does the student's mind retain knowledge so absorbed.

One does not form the correct habits of study if obliged to receive instruction in this manner.

Who wants to have an education forced into one? It is a harsh method at best.

To enter college thus is to soon resume the old habits of study.

The result comes to the fore about next January and it comes with a vengeance.

"At the present moment there are

thousands of boys and girls looking

hopefully forward to the joys and

benefits of college life.

Back of them are parents and teachers also hoping for the best for John and Mary, that both college and the life after it, can give.

Are disappointments in store for a large number of these? For those who build over night there will be

regrets; for those who build slowly and solidly, there will be great joys.

"Preparatory schools will soon be

opening. May it be possible for all of

those who once again take up the

pleasures of study to see ahead far

enough to build well. A truth of fundamental thorough learning every day is a stone added to the foundation of a future success in college. Don't neglect the foundation."

President Masaryk is the son of a coachman, and was himself a blacksmith before he was sent to secondary school. Our Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Benes, is the son of a peasant Josef Dobrovsky, the "Father of Slavonic Philology," and one of the greatest men at the time of our national resurrection, was the son of a soldier. Our great historian and political leader, Palacky, was the son of a poor schoolmaster. Our poetess in prose, Bozena Němcová, was the daughter of a groom. The founder of our modern poetry, Neruda, was the son of a servant. Our greatest poetess, Otakar Březina, is the son of a cobbler. Our great composer, Dvořák, well known in England, was a butcher before he learned to compose musical works. Two of our greatest sculptors of the present time, Mysl

THE HOME FORUM

A Tuneful Challenge

A tuneful challenge rings from either side of Thames' fair banks. Thy twice six bells, Saint Bride, Peal swift and shrill; to which more slow reply The deep-toned eight of Mary Overy. Such harmony from the contention flows. That the divided ear no preference knows; Betwixt them both disparting Music's State, While one exceeds in number, one in weight.

—Charles Lamb.

Poe's First Stories

It is to be regretted that our knowledge of Mr. Wilmer consists of a few names and dates, for whatever he was not was in American literature, he possesses a certain biographical interest as being one of the earliest, if not the earliest, of Poe's literary friends, and of editing the first publication to which he is known to have contributed. This was the Saturday Visitor, a weekly paper which was started in Baltimore in 1832, with Mr. Wilmer as its editor. It aimed at amusing its readers with literary productions rather than with the news of the day, and it succeeded so well or so ill in this aim that its proprietors resolved, in the summer or early autumn of 1833, to offer a prize of one hundred dollars for the best prose story that should be offered, and a prize of fifty dollars for the best poem. To insure fairness, as well as to avoid the responsibility of the decision both for themselves and their editor, they persuaded three gentlemen of Baltimore to act as a committee to award the prizes. . . . There was a flutter among the minor literati of America—or such of them as saw the Saturday Visitor—for the amounts offered were munificent for the time, and the honor to be obtained considerable. So at least thought Poe, who entered the lists as a competitor for both prizes.

The time set for the reception of manuscripts closed, and the committee met to endure the infliction of reading them, and the opprobrium of deciding which was not the worst. It was an important meeting, so important, indeed, as an epoch in the life of Poe, that one of the committees contrived to remember what occurred at it after a lapse of more than forty years. This was Mr. Latrobe, in the back parlor of whose house they gathered one pleasant afternoon, and seated themselves round a table. . . . As the host happened to be the youngest, he was requested to open the packages of prose and poetry, and to read their contents to his fellow-sufferers. The first thing that he took from the top of the prose pile was in a woman's hand, and if writing alone

could have gained the prize it would probably have gained it, it was so neat and distinct. It was bad, however—so bad that for its being the work of a woman its first page would have consigned it to the basket which was placed beside the reader, and into which, after it was read through, he finally tossed it. It was followed by several other stories, which were speedily condemned on

Mt. Hood

"October 11th . . . The last eight miles of our course had been nearly north—a high mountain putting down between the branch and main trail. Where we struck the trail, it turned west into a wide, sandy and stony plain, of several miles in width, extending up to Mt. Hood, about seven

democracies will, and by the middle of the fourth century B. C. the great Pnyx hill was deserted and the Assembly met in the great new theater on the south side of the Acropolis.

Standing on the breezy Pnyx and looking at the rock-cut platform, one tries to picture the actual working of a democracy that governed by mass meeting. No electing of delegates and representatives here. It is the whole

under the ground was frozen, had a brilliancy of color which certainly was no winter tint. It suggested where, if one looked, one would find the green spear-points of crocuses and daffodils already inch-high out of the soil. The spring, in fact, was in the air, and the earth was stirring with it.

In Bettsworth's mood, too, was a hint of spring. All through the winter many hours which would other-

"Entirely Separate"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the most striking characteristics of religion, as humanity conceived, is the evidence it affords of the effort of the human mind to make sure of its own safety. Just so long as the verity of this mind and its formations is not questioned, mortals have shown themselves ready to accept almost anything in the way of belief, if not as the truth, at any rate as a perfectly legitimate "spiritual speculation." The rationality of its countless beliefs in the efficacy, say, of a charm or a mascot or in the observance of a certain ritual the human mind never questions. It may pride itself on being abundantly tolerant of all forms of religious belief, and, whilst adhering rigidly to its own special variant, and regarding, maybe, with some contempt the particular variant favored by others, it is only roused to implacable opposition when its own existence is threatened. As Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, puts it on page 345 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, "This thought of human, material nothingness, which Science inculcates, enlarges the carnal mind and is the main cause of the carnal mind's antagonism."

It was, of course, this thought of "human, material nothingness" inculcated by Christ Jesus which enraged the carnal mind in the first century, and it is this thought which has enraged the carnal mind ever since. In everything he said or did Jesus repudiated matter, in all its manifestations, refusing to be bound by its so-called laws, or to accept as actual its apparently obvious achievements. He made no concessions. The most cherished doctrines and beliefs he set aside, proving and demonstrating beyond a shadow of doubt, that, in the reality of being, they could find no place.

When any examination is made of Jesus' works, it is at once seen that each one of them involved a denial of the reality of some phase of material belief. In healing the sick, in restoring sight to the blind, and hearing to the deaf, in cleansing the leper and raising the dead Jesus showed that the so-called laws governing these conditions were not laws, but only beliefs, which the understanding of Truth could and inevitably would dissipate. The same must evidently be said of all his other works, stilling the storm at sea, walking on the water, feeding the multitude.

The question here naturally arises, What was the basis upon which Jesus did these things, so mysterious to the carnal mind? The answer is really implicit in his every work, but it is explicitly set forth in his famous statement to his disciples, "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing." In other words, surely, what Mrs. Eddy has said so wonderfully on page 468 of Science and Health, "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite. Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all."

This repudiation of matter as real, this declaration of the entire separateness of real being from any supposititious sense material is the great underlying fact of Christ's Christianity and so of Christian Science. Step by step, the man Jesus, tempted in all things like as we are, proved the nothingness of all things material until, at last, on the eve of his crucifixion, he could say to his disciples, "The prince of this world cometh, and hath nothing in me." Speaking to the Samaritan woman by the well of Sychar, Jesus declared simply that God is Spirit and that those who worship God must worship Him in spirit and in truth. What Jesus meant by worshiping God his whole career abundantly showed. To worship God, with Jesus of Nazareth, meant to do the will of God, and this doing of the will of God he manifested in healing the sick, cleansing the leper, raising the dead, destroying material beliefs, persistently and consistently proving the entire separateness of man from things material: that "no man hath ascended up to heaven, but he that came down from heaven, even the Son of man which is in heaven."

At intervals Bob would pause, look straight at us, and "twiddle" a little song in an undertone which, for all one could hear to the contrary, might have come from some distance behind or beside us, and could only be identified as proceeding from the robin by the accompanying movements of his ruddy throat.

"Sweet little birds, I calls 'em" said Bettsworth, using an epithet rare with him. "And it's a funny thing," he continued, "wherever a man's at work there's sure to be a robin find him out. I've noticed it often. If I bin at work in the woods, a robin's come, or in the harvest-field, jest the same. . . . Hark at 'n' 'widdlin'! And by 'n'-by when his crop's full he'll get up in a tree and sing."—"Memoirs of a Surrey Laborer," by George Bourne.

The Wind Stirs the Willows

(Palau, North American Indian)

The wind stirs the willows.
The wind stirs the grasses.

The cottonwoods are growing tall,
They are growing tall and verdant.

A slender antelope,
A slender antelope
He is wallowing upon the ground. . . .

Whirlwind! Whirlwind!
The snowy earth comes gliding, the
snowy earth comes gliding.

There is dust from the whirlwind,
There is dust from the whirlwind,
The whirlwind on the mountain.

The rocks are ringing,
The rocks are ringing,
They are ringing in the mountains.

The snow lies there—ro'ran!

The snow lies there—ro'ran!

The milky way lies there!

—From an Anthology edited by
George W. Cronyn.

Great Ambition

Most people would succeed in small things if they were not troubled with great ambitions.—Longfellow.

writes on page 14 of Science and Health: "Entirely separate from the belief and desire of material living, is the Life divine, revealing spiritual understanding and the consciousness of man's dominion over the whole earth. This understanding casts out error and heals the sick, and with it you can speak 'as having authority.'

The Editor of Stamps and Postages

In the last sixty years the staff of a daily newspaper has more than quadrupled. It had trebled during the years I was in journalism. There are several reasons for it. Composition has increased, and with it the need for greater efficiency. A newspaper, instead of giving a large amount of space to a single topic, as in previous days, now devotes small space to a number of topics. Speeches transcribed by shorthand reporters used formerly to go almost direct to the printers to be put into type; now they are condensed and often rewritten by sub-editors. Every process of journalism has been overhauled during the last twenty years with the object of making the daily paper more accurate, better constructed and of greater interest to its readers. It means covering a lot of new ground.

The result of this increase of staff is that new values have been given to old words. An editor, without any qualifying epithet, now means in Fleet Street, the head of a department. Managing editor, controlling editor, editor-in-chief, editorial director (when a paper is owned by a company) are all terms in common use to denote the old-time editor. There are news editors (formerly chief reporters), foreign editors, sporting editors, etc. As there are Englishmen in Fleet Street, so the love of a title flourishes there, and you meet nowadays all kinds of editors, many of whom are only heads of departments, and some of them very small departments.

"Who may you be?" I once asked a small boy who was walking the passages of Carmelite House with an air.

"Sir, I am the editor of Stamps and Postages," was his lofty reply. He was an intelligent messenger boy who had been given the duty of keeping the book in which outgoing letters were entered.—"Fleet Street and Downing Street," by Kennedy Jones.

The Little Duck

The little duck is like a boat
Of yellow down when it's afloat,
It swims across the lake, serene,
To lovely shadows cool and green. . . .

—Josephine Redmond Fishburn.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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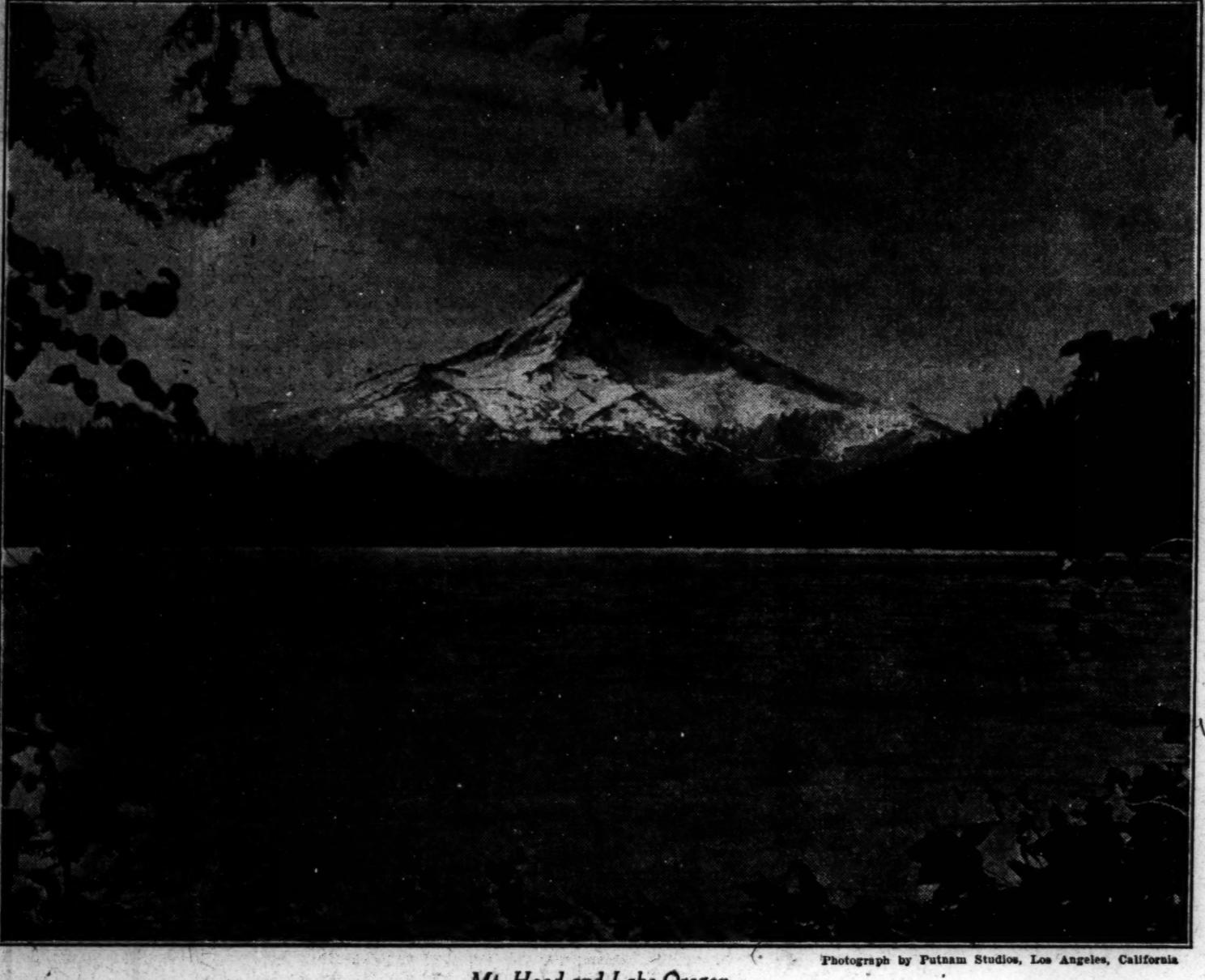
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Mt. Hood and Lake Oregon

their demerits. One or two were laid aside for reconsideration, but they had about made up their minds that there was nothing before them to which they would award a prize, when Mr. Latrobe noticed a small quarter-bound book which had until then accidentally escaped attention; no doubt because it was so externally unlike the bundles of manuscript it had to compete with. He opened it, and saw it was written in Roman characters, instead of the common cursive manuscript, and was entitled "Tales of the Folio Club." He read a page to himself and said that it seemed at last as if they had a prospect of awarding the prize. They laughed as if they doubted it, and settled themselves in their easy chairs as he began to read aloud. It was not long before they were as much interested as he was, and as he read through tale after tale he was only interrupted by their exclamations of surprise and admiration. There was genius, in every thing they listened to; there was no uncertain grammar, no feeble phonology, no ill-placed punctuation, no worn-out truisms, no strong thoughts elaborated into weakness. Logic and imagination were combined in rare consistency; the world which the writer sometimes created in his mind was so weird, so strange, and so wonderfully graphic that it seemed for the moment to have all the truth of a reality. There was, besides, an analysis of complicated facts, and an unravelling of circumstantial evidence that attracted Mr. Kennedy and himself, an amount of accurate scientific knowledge that charmed Dr. Miller, and a pure classical diction that delighted all three. Mr. Latrobe discovered these rare intellectual qualities in the tales of Poe (or persuaded himself that he did forty years afterward), and was to be congratulated on the discovery. When the reading was completed, and the general verdict reached, the difficulty of making a choice had still to be met. Portions were read over, and the preference which had once been given to "A Descent into the Maelstrom" was finally bestowed on "A MS. Found in a Bottle." The prize being thus awarded, the sealed envelope which accompanied the book was opened, and the name of its writer ascertained: it was Edgar Allan Poe. Relieved of one of their burdens, the committee and Mr. Latrobe manfully attacked the pile of poetry. It was better, on the whole, than the prose, but still so bad that, after it had all been read, only two pieces were deemed worthy of consideration. One, a small poem in blank verse, entitled "The Coliseum," was at once seen by the handwriting which he believed to be the production of the same Edgar Allan Poe; the other, the title and subject of which have perished, was found, when the envelope which accompanied it was opened, to be the production of Mr. John H. Hewitt, a musical composer of Baltimore. If the committee had not decided upon giving the one-hundred-dollar prize to Poe, they would probably have given him the fifty-dollar prize, but thinking that the excellence of Mr. Hewitt's poem deserved a reward, they concluded to give him the latter.—"Life of Edgar Allan Poe," R. H. Stoddard.

Plutarch made much of the fancy that the double view from the Pnyx ridge represented the choice before the intellect of the average Athenian citizen. It is true that there was power to discard any man flagrantly unsuited for office and also a system of scrutiny and an account to be rendered at the expiration of office. With out these modifying circumstances the Athenian democracy could hardly have survived a generation. Even as it was, it failed. It was here on the Pnyx that the pitiful blunders were made, resulting in the Sicilian expedition and the Peloponnesian War. But the deliberations on this hill-top also belonged to the best age of Greek democracy, an age that was already passing when Pericles proudly claimed, "Athens is the school of Hellas, and the individual Athenian in his own person seems to have the power of adapting himself to the most varied forms of action with the utmost versatility and grace."—"Days in Attica," by George Bourne.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, SEPT. 9, 1921

EDITORIALS

Korytza

THE statement contained in a recent news dispatch from London to this paper to the effect that Great Britain is supporting Italy in her contention against the Greek claim to the disputed territory of Korytza, on the southern frontier of Albania, is, to say the least, disquieting. That the British Government is still what it has always been, the friend of Greece, there can be no question. If Mr. Lloyd George is inclined to give way to Italy in the matter of Korytza, it is, it may be assumed, entirely against his desire and even against his better judgment. The Greek claim to Korytza is really indisputable. Ethnologically, geographically, and historically Korytza is Greek, and must, in the end, be recognized as Greek, without reserve and without abatement. On this issue there is really nothing to be said that has not been said before many times. Greece's title is clear and unassailable, and needs no reenforcing from adventitious argument. It is true that the population of the sanjak is almost equally divided between Orthodox Greek and Muhammadan Albanian. Nevertheless, there is, or at any rate there was, before the Albanians instituted their shameless campaign of expulsion and outrage, a decided majority of Orthodox Greeks.

In the matter of culture there is, of course, no comparison between the two peoples. The town of Korytza itself has, for centuries, been the center of Greek culture in Epirus. Two years ago, whatever there may be today, there were seventy-two Greek schools in Korytza, as against one Albanian school, instituted and maintained through the efforts of American missionaries. As to the sentiment of the country being overwhelmingly Greek, the events of the last few years are sufficient to place this beyond dispute, whilst in Greece itself it is a recognized fact that the Greek Epirote are amongst the most patriotic of Greek peoples. One of the first things that a Greek Epirote thinks about when he has "made a fortune abroad" is to do something for the glory of Greece, and many buildings in Athens and other Greek cities today testify to the devotion of those very Greek people whom it is now proposed, against all agreement, to hand over to Albania.

As to the geographic claim of Korytza to be included in Northern Epirus, at the risk of repetition, it must again be pointed out that, from time immemorial, the only road connecting the towns and villages of Epirus with the towns and villages of Serbian Macedonia has run through Korytza. Winding amidst the valleys of one of the most mountainous districts in Europe, it finds its way from the Adriatic at Preveza to the Aegean at Saloniaka. In passing through Korytza, which lies at the apex of the great triangle formed by the Tomares and the Pindus Mountains, this road runs straight for the only gap between the two ranges, namely, that lying between Lake Orchida and Lake Prespa. Korytza has no outlet either to the Aegean or to the Adriatic except along this road. With Albania it has no communication of any value at all, from a commercial point of view. The only road is a narrow mountain path running along the Voiussa River, as it forces its way through the pass of Tepeleni.

Geographically, therefore, Korytza is cut off from Albania, and the people on either side of the great barrier have never been accustomed to have much dealing one with the other. For Korytza to become Albanian must involve the economic deterioration of Northern Epirus, whilst for Korytza itself, practically isolated, it would mean something like economic extinction.

The great argument put forward by those who, for interested purposes, desire to see Korytza ceded to Albania, is that the Northern Epirote in the sanjak of Korytza and in the neighboring sanjak of Argyrocastro speak an Albanian patois in their own homes. Such an argument is, of course, really futile. Most of the people in these regions are at least bilingual, and for centuries this has been the case with the Northern Epirote, who speaks his Albanian patois in his home, but who reads and writes and pursues any studies he may desire in Greek.

Quite apart from all that; however, the fact is that the question of Korytza is already a settled question. The point made by the Greek Government, in a recent dispatch to the British Foreign Office, remonstrating with the attitude of the British Government on the question of Korytza, that the claim of Greece to Korytza was recognized in the agreement entered into between Thomas Tittoni, then Italian Foreign Minister, and Mr. Veniselos, the Greek Prime Minister in July 1919, is beyond dispute. In addition to this, moreover, the Peace Conference itself, after having carefully heard arguments on both sides, reached a preliminary decision in favor of reunion with Greece, in December of 1919, whilst in the following January, France and Italy joined with the other powers in signing a treaty which awarded Northern Epirus, including Korytza, to Greece, and stipulated that Greece should be entitled automatically to occupy Northern Epirus as soon as the dispute over Fiume had been settled. The dispute over Fiume was settled in November of last year, by the Treaty of Rapallo. For over six months, Korytza has been Greek territory. As to the attitude of the United States on the matter, in so far as it is possible to ascertain what that attitude is, it was expressed by the Senate when, in the May of last year, in a resolution framed by Senator Lodge and carried without a dissenting voice, the Senate resolved "that it is the sense of the Senate that Northern Epirus (including Korytza), the twelve islands of the Aegean and the western coast of Asia Minor, where a strong Greek population predominates, should be awarded by the Peace Conference to Greece and be incorporated in the Kingdom of Greece." Such being the circumstances of the case, any attempt to reopen this question must be quite unequivocally condemned.

The Appeal for Lower Freight Rates

IT is quite frankly admitted that the forces behind the demand being made that the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States reduce the present commodity freight rates on grain and hay at least 25 per cent are political. There is no good reason why it should not be admitted, if it is true, that the farmers of the west and middle west are able to exert, at a time like the present, sufficient influence, politically, to compel a fair and impartial consideration of their claims. Any effort on the part of the carriers to disparage or belittle the undertaking by branding it as a political move can only be regarded as an avoidance of the main issue. The basis of the claim of the farmers is that the present charges made by the railroads for transporting the commodities named are 25 per cent higher than the traffic will bear, and that similar claims might as reasonably be made as to all commodities of the farm and ranch. That petitions for reduction in freight rates on all such products will be filed, following a favorable decision on the matter now under consideration, is a foregone conclusion.

Opposing the petition of the farmers, the railroad companies insist that under the provisions of the Transportation Act the Interstate Commerce Commission has no authority to reduce freight rates because of a claim that they are higher than can be borne by the traffic profitably. They insist that the only basis to be considered is that of the cost of transportation to the carriers. This, of course, is the traditional defensive position of the railroads and of all the allied public service utilities. The theory has been fairly well established, by the decisions of the courts and the public service commissions generally, that a confiscatory rate, so called, cannot be enforced, because it is against public policy. In other words, a public service corporation cannot be compelled to render its service at a loss, or below the point of a fair profit. In determining the reasonableness or the unreasonableness of a rate, with this basic point in view, many considerations enter. There are the elements of original cost, replacement cost, capital investment, operating cost, industrial hazard, prospective business, and average annual business. It would seem that, in considering the petition now before it, the Interstate Commerce Commission might wisely direct its attention to what is shown to be the present volume of business handled by the railroads in the grain and hay states of the west and middle west, in comparison to what might be the maximum, or even the normal volume of that business, provided an unobstructed outlet were given to the surplus products of those sections. It requires no argument to establish the fact that a railroad can transport a thousand or a hundred thousand tons of hay or grain more cheaply per ton than it can transport smaller units of that tonnage. The same is true of all commodities. The comparison applies with equal force to transportation problems in the cities and to those utilities which furnish light, heat, and power. After the fixed overhead expense is paid, the profit is in the increased volume of business handled.

Testimony adduced at the hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission in the matter of the petition of the farmers showed affirmatively that, because of the high freight rates, there has been a tremendous loss during the present year, both to the producers and to the consumers, in food products that have gone to waste. The market value of these products was not great enough to absorb the cost of transportation demanded by the carriers. Should it be regarded as a sound economic policy to continue to allow the railroad companies to demand rates which will return to them a profit as great as would receive had they been required to carry all the surplus products? The position of the railroads seems to be that they have the right to dictate the carrying charges on such a volume of traffic as they can handle at the greatest profit. The farmers have every right to claim that the government has the power, and that it is its duty, to fix as a maximum charge one that will return a reasonable profit on a normal flow of traffic, and that this normal flow should be estimated after taking into account the usual volume of production and the average demand for the commodities offered at the point of natural distribution.

It is not intimated that the railroad managers have not had perplexing problems to meet in the period of readjustment. Their problems have been many, and not all of them have been solved. But there is, on the part of the public, a feeling that the railroad companies have not entered unselfishly upon the tasks of readjustment. The plea has been too persistently set up that investments in railroads must be protected, at whatever cost. Guarantees have been asked, and given, that the uninterrupted operation of the great systems of transportation might be assured. If the result of this policy of paternalism has been to encourage a selfish demand for continued and indeterminate offerings, in one form or another, from the public, the time has come to place a final check upon it. As a means to a most desirable end, a start should be made, perhaps using the pending petition as a basis, to compel a maximum volume of service at the lowest possible cost, all things considered, rather than a minimum of service at the highest possible cost.

President Obregon States His Case

IF THE Government and people of Mexico are actually working out a satisfactory solution of the political and industrial problems which have made the resumption of full commercial and diplomatic interchanges with the United States undesirable if not impossible, the result cannot be more gratifying to anyone than to those instrumental in imposing what President Obregon and his immediate predecessors have seemed to regard as onerous conditions. President Obregon, in his recent message to the Mexican Congress, sought to make it quite plain why he and the people he represents could not pledge themselves, by the terms of a treaty, to undertake to do virtually what he in the same document claims has been accomplished. It is not difficult to imagine that considerations of national pride, for instance, might have made it impolitic for the chief executive of a great nation to accord to a neighbor nation, even under the peculiar conditions which have for some years existed between Mexico

and the United States, a pledge of extraordinary safeguards to the nationals of that country temporarily resident in his own. Such a proceeding would have been quite unusual, if not unique. But it might be no more difficult to understand why, in all the circumstances, such a pledge was demanded as a condition precedent to the resumption of formal trade and diplomatic relations than to understand fully the significance of what President Obregon has insisted were the political obstacles making such an undertaking impossible.

In the statement of the case in behalf of himself and his government, President Obregon seeks to show affirmatively that Mexico is, in fact, the friend of the United States. The hostility manifested by factions in Mexico against Americans has not, he insists, been representative of the sentiment of the majority, and certainly not of the attitude of those now in authority. The statement is made by the President that he has succeeded in pacifying, or a least in controlling, practically all discordant elements within the country. He goes to some pains to point out the methods employed in unifying, as he claims to have unified, all governmental functions. Accepting the statement at its face value, the reestablished and newly stabilized Government of Mexico is in as good a position to fulfill the international guarantee of the equal protection of its laws as any government in any country. President Obregon emphasizes the significance of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Mexico to the effect that the language of Article 27, that much-discussed clause of the Mexican Constitution, is not, in fact, retroactive. By this decision, he points out, titles acquired by foreigners to privately owned oil properties have been fully and irrevocably validated. The assurance is also given that the "spirit of this decision is found to be in full accord with the various declarations and statements of the Executive and some of the members of Congress," believed to be a majority. This is offered by President Obregon as a sufficient pledge of "future regulations and applications of Article 27 in full subordination to the principle of non-retroactivity." He points to the resumption of the payment of the public debt, and to the equitable reparation for damages incurred during the revolution as a result of the impartial findings of mixed commissions, as additional evidences of the "simple and voluntary execution of the program of the Government of Mexico." This voluntary action, he insists, makes it unnecessary, as it would be undignified, to incorporate pledges for such performance in a treaty.

Any insistence by the United States that definite pledges be given for the protection of the property of American citizens in Mexico, unless such protection were in the best interests of the Mexican people and in furtherance of the development of the country's resources, would at any time be indefensible. It is not to be suspected for a moment that the Washington Government has attempted to defend or to assert the right of special privilege. But the hostility heretofore displayed toward United States investors in Mexico, whether by factions said by President Obregon to be now in the minority or by those who have had the tacit or open support of powerful official influence, has given color to the insistent claim of injustice and unfairness. Abuses have gone unpunished, and wrongs have not been righted. President Obregon knows this, and the people of Mexico and of the world know it. It would seem to matter little by just what processes a change is brought about. The important thing is that the interpretation placed upon Mexico's laws as they are applied to all foreigners be a just and fair interpretation, and that the laws, thus defined, be enforced. President Obregon has given his pledge to the world in this particular. Perhaps it may not be deemed necessary to demand a bond for the faithful performance of an undertaking voluntarily assumed. It would seem to be the responsibility of those who must weigh the importance of the Mexican President's statements to decide, first, as to their sincerity and their truthfulness, and second, as to the ability of the existing government in Mexico City to enforce, against a possibly powerful hostile minority, the full performance of what has been undertaken.

When School Opens

FOR most teachers and pupils the process of education might be easier if school session were continuous, or at least arranged without such pronounced interruptions as at present. Registration for courses at the beginning of a term, and examinations at the end, give an artificial emphasis to points in an experience that really has neither end nor beginning. In "The Education of Henry Adams," the process is shown to include all of living. Sharp breaks in schooling, therefore, ought to be minimized in order that the work of the schools may not be unnecessarily differentiated from the rest of experience. Every effort should be made to begin the work of the term as smoothly as possible, so that it may appear to both students and teachers as a natural continuation of their activity.

In some schools in the United States the registration for the courses of any one term is accomplished during the term that precedes it. Thus conflicts of hours for both teachers and students are adjusted in advance, so that the classes can actually begin on the opening day of school. If registration and innumerable small problems are allowed to occupy the first few days or more of the term, the teaching and study may not have the advantage of just the right beginning. Certainly, excitement either at the start or at the finish of a school term should be avoided, for the importance of the schooling itself should not be blurred by confusion. It is practicable at any rate for schools to open and close with as little formality as possible, even though some such plan as the quarterly system, providing for almost continuous activity, may not seem everywhere feasible at present.

In the United States, the time for the opening of the autumn term varies from August to October. For the public schools in most parts of the country, the opening date is early in September, usually just after Labor Day. In California and other Pacific coast regions, however, many schools start in August. The private schools of New England and other Atlantic coast regions often do not begin until October. This variation is doubtless due largely to the differing habits of people in different parts

of the country. Yet it is interesting to see that in California the early date for school openings helps to minimize the excitement. In California, in fact, there are many schools, both in the mountain regions and in other parts, which do much of their work throughout the summer. With the development of education and the coordinating of it more closely with experience in general, the reasons for beginning a school term at any set time, anywhere, are diminishing.

In order to fulfill its purpose most effectively, the whole process of education must be free from artificial divisions and confusing trivialities. Already the larger schools and colleges are making somewhat more progress in this respect than many of the smaller schools, in which conflicts in the hours of courses and other elements of confusion arise from the seeming limitation of facilities. Yet the smaller schools should learn to arrange their work with better economy of time and effort, for the educational process in which there is least waste is that in which there is the greatest flexibility of action. Continuity of developing experience, rather than method, is what must appear important to all, at the beginning of a school term as at any other time.

Editorial Notes

IT is interesting to notice that immigration into Canada for the year ending March 30, 1921, showed an increase of 27 per cent over the previous year, also that out of the 148,000 immigrants of the year, 74,000 were British, and 48,000 were from the United States. Only 26,000 were from other countries. As immigration from the United States into Canada increased steadily from 2400 in 1897 to 139,000 in 1913, only to be checked by the outbreak of the war, it is apparent that, however the United States may be serving as a melting pot for European racial elements, it is promptly turning over some of the residue to its neighbor on the north. Presumably those who go from the United States to Canada are among the sturdiest and most progressive types, and statistics show that, in 1920 at any rate, they carried with them, on an average, upward of \$370 apiece in money. Thus it appears that Canada is getting a fairly steady inflow of seasoned English-speakers, most of them supplied with money enough to give them a good start amid new surroundings. Perhaps this northward trend may be cited as one more reason why the United States should close her gates, for a season at least, to the non-English-speaking throng.

SLOWLY, but surely, general attention is being attracted to the New York Barge Canal as a highway for freight. Just now it is the Dock Commissioner of New York City who points to the availability of that great waterway from the Great Lakes to the Hudson River. He seconds the proposal of Senator Wadsworth, who wants the Secretary of the Navy to send some of the lighter war vessels from the Atlantic to the Great Lakes through the Hudson River and the Barge Canal, as a sort of advertisement for that route. Such advertisement would be effective, no doubt, but perhaps it should be gained by means of something else than war vessels. There is no real need of that sort of craft on the Great Lakes, and so long as they are not needed there, it would probably be better to keep them at the seacoast, and send up a lake steamer or two for any advertising that may be needed.

FOLLOWING hard on the All-Australian Trades Union Congress in Melbourne, when the extremists swept the board, the Queensland municipal elections were watched with close attention. The old ratepayers' franchise had been abolished by the Labor government, and for the first time the full adult suffrage obtained, the contest thus having practically the significance of a parliamentary election. The result has been a complete surprise to all parties in Queensland, for the vote has gone against Labor so decisively that the anti-Labor candidates won 673 seats to 61. While it is true that the municipal elections in the northern state were not fought on the basis of the revolutionary socialism which triumphed in Melbourne, the result may be taken as in part a repercussion of that notable gathering.

WHAT is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and it is noteworthy that those who chronicle the late doings of P. R. Johnson, the cricketer, are prompted to a very ardent of eulogium by his way of doing right things rightly. They declare that his game is not only cricket, but delightful cricket, and classic at that. Johnson, they say, shows the old Eton methods at their best: he combines elegance with effectiveness, he is always correct, always strictly orthodox, he plays with studied care, he does the right thing and does it perfectly, and he stays where no one else looks like staying. After all that, one is not surprised to hear that P. R. Johnson triumphs where others fail.

Too much use is abuse. A revolt against the multiplication of letters and correspondence in carrying on a business is taking place in many countries, in Europe at any rate. A new motto has been suggested. "The bureau was made for writing but not writing for bureaucrats." A former Food Controller in Hungary came to the decision that it was not sufficient, when asked for bread, to resort to paper and ink, particularly in the shape of a letter to another bureaucratic department. His order was brief and drastic: "Important matters must be dealt with only by telephone or telegram, correspondence between the individual departments must be discontinued altogether."

WHAT would Borrow have thought of Snowdon being put up to auction? "The most remarkable crag in the world," he called it, but Borrow's enthusiasm had no effect whatever on buyers, and Snowdon, with the hammer of the Welsh people's property but the Welsh people's. There is something comic in coupling a mountain with the hammer of an auctioneer, but the comedy savors of the preposterous and unnatural.